



The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



December 23, 1919, Temperature 60

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 62.

December 23, 1919, Temperature 66.

No. 17,633.

二拜禮

號三十月二十年九十一百九千一英

HONGKONG,

TUESDAY,

DECEMBER 23,

1919.

日二初月一十未己大歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
HONG KONG-KOWLOON.
Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.
HARBOR REPAIRS, "GILL FLAG" L.
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Telephones:—Wanch K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.190;
Works Sept. K.410.
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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
34, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. 462.
Agents in South China for:
**HUDSON, ESSEX, OVERLAND and
DODGE BROTHERS CARS.**
Just arrived. Models of the Essex car. First in the Colony.
On view Thursday, December 4.
Now on order, the latest models of Hudson, Dodge Brothers and
Overland Cars. Enquiries Solicited.

**CADBURY'S, BUCHANAN'S and
SULLIVAN'S CHOCOLATES.**
Tom Smith's Crackers.
Perfumery in great variety.
OLD ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER.
"SILVER BELL" EAU DE COLOGNE.
Combined Cases of Perfume, Soap and Powder
Manicure Cases, Perfume Sprays.
Hair Brushes in Cases. Shaving Brushes.
CHRISTMAS CARDS. CALENDARS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone No. 18.

YEE SANG FAT CO.
JUST ARRIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
Prices: 5 cts., 10 cts., 15 cts., 25 cts., 40 cts. each
**CHRISTMAS
FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS**
WITH HANDSOME EMBROIDERY
Packed in Fancy Boxes.
Prices: 25 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1.50 a box.
(3 or 6 in box)

YEE SANG FAT CO.
Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street.
TEL. 1355.

Disso Bros
PANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2842.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 636.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HAYAS REVIEW.

PARIS, December 17th.

A Hayas message says:

The Supreme Council will meet again

on Wednesday, December 17th, to draw

up a reply to Germany, containing its

decision regarding German observations

on the handing-over of the steam tugs,

trawlers and docks demanded. This will

doubtless be the last Note to Germany

before the exchange of ratifications, which

is expected possibly before Christmas, but

almost surely before New Year.

Important French papers contain lead-

ing articles making an eloquent appeal to

the United States to ratify the Peace

Treaty before Christmas.

The Queen of Spain, who is staying in

Paris, went to an opera. The programme

included the presentation of the new

opera "Goyescas" by the late Senor

Granados, who died when the "Goyescas"

was torn down.

The Bolsheviks are playing the German

game—trying to divide the Allies. Proof

of this is found in the appearance, in a

Moscow official paper, of a statement

asserting that a new war is brewing be-

tween America and Japan, that Anglo-

French relations are frigid, and that the

old jealousy between America and Great

Britain still exists.

Paris circles state that such Bolshevik

assertions are totally devoid of any

foundation.

The impression continues to prevail in

Paris circles that the negotiations will

soon end in an agreement which will per-

mit the signing of the protocol, thus set-

tling the Scapa Flow question.

Judging from the declarations of the

German representatives, it is foreseen

that the arrangements concerning the

measures for the transmission of powers

in the territories to be evacuated can be

rapidly concluded. Thus, no obstacle will

remain to prevent the exchange of ratifi-

cations, which will mark the entrance of

the Treaty into force.

There does not appear to be any truth

in the rumours of changes in the Cle-

ment-Cabinet.

The Cabinet has to vote on certain fi-

nanial laws before New Year.

The rumour concerning the replacement

of the whole Cabinet after the vote on

the financial laws is likely to be nearer the

truth.

One of the possible measures tending

towards economy in France may be the

raising of the land tax rate from

15 to 20 centimes.

The Executive Council of the Belgian

Committee on National Policy has adopted

a resolution asking the Government to

take the initiative for the conclusion of

France-Belgian and Anglo-Belgian

Military Agreements.

TIN MINING IN THE F.M.S.

LONDON, December 18th.

With the object of procuring greater

interest in the problem of the application

of electrical power to tin mining, Mr. J. D.

M. Hutchison, Chief Electrical Engineer,

F.M.S. Government, and Mr. W. J.

Watts, of Messrs. Osborne and Chappell,

Perak, F.M.S., recently submitted a

joint paper before the Institution of

Electrical Engineers on "Electricity in

Tin-mining in the Malay States."

The paper pointed out that European

owned mines employed a maximum of ma-

chinery and a minimum of labour, while

the Chinese mines employed a maximum

of labour and a minimum of machinery.

Since under Chinese management in 1918

produced about 70 per cent. of the total

output, and as there were under half a

dozen electrically driven Chinese mining

plants, there should be great scope for

the electrical engineer in the immediate

future.

RUSSIAN ROUBLE NOTES.

DZAKI, December 18th.

A new Ordinance prohibits possession

of Russian rouble notes. The penalty is

a maximum of three years' imprisonment

and a fine and confiscation.

DISTURBANCES IN PONDICHERY.

LONDON, December 18th.

A Bombay message reports exciting

scenes in Pondicherry in connection with

the election of a Parliamentary Deputy.

When the ballot boxes were being col-

lected, a crowd attacked the Police, who

were ordered to fire. Five were killed

and several injured. Many arrests were

made. Arms were found in the houses

of the men arrested.

ESPIONAGE LAW IN THE U.S.A.

KANSAS CITY, December 16th.

Thirty-two members of the Industrial

Workers' World have been sentenced to

prison for periods ranging from 3 to 6

years for violating the espionage law.

TENEMENT RATES.

It has been resolved by the Legis-

lative Council that the percentages

on the valuation of tenement payable

as rates on the under-mentioned lots,

be altered from the 1st January,

1920, as follows:—

The whole of Shamshing, from

104% to 13% with the exception of

the old village lots, and the follow-

ing:—

New Kowloon Inland Lot Nos. 140,

154, 162, 154, 165, 178, 181, 189,

202, and 219, from 104% to 124%.

The whole of Pak-Tsun Heung,

with the exception of Kowloon

Marine Lots Nos. 26, 28, and 33 from

124% to 13%.

The Tai Hang District, from 104%

to 13%.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

(BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

THE BUDGET DEFICIT.

Peking, December 18th.

The Senate has passed the Budget,

which shows a deficit of over five million

dollars to meet which a Dispersal Loan is

proposed.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.

The Ministry of Communication has

issued an order authorizing the amal-

gation of the Peking-Hankow and

Peking-Suiyuan Railways to be known as

the Kinshankinai Railway.

EX-PRESIDENT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Feng Kuo-chang, ex-President, is

seriously ill.

PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN LOAN.

The Peking Wine and Tobacco Associa-

tion has circulated its members through-

out the country to telegraph to the

Government a protest against the Amer-

ican Loan.

SALVAGE AND TOWAGE DEVELOPMENTS.

It is humiliating to recall that,

prior to the war, Great Britain,

though chief among maritime nations

and owning about half of the world's

tonnage, allowed foreign rivals to

wrest from her supremacy in respect

of salvage and the towage of wrecks.

Yet such enterprise was known to be

highly profitable for the foreigners

who engaged in it—speculatively, cer-

tainly, but very lucrative if only a

moderate ratio of successes to failures

was achieved. Our eclipse in this

respect, as in that of other industries

wherein our late enemies greatly ex-

celled us was largely due to our

neglect of new and scientific develop-

ments. But now—involved in the

sinking of 5,000 British ships with

their cargoes—to say nothing of

foreign-owned vessels—has roused us

from our apathy. Available tonnage

being now quite inadequate to our

needs, and new construction being lit-

tly likely to overtake the shortage for

some time to come, it is vital that all

the debris of our tonnage, capable

of salvage, should be recovered with

the least possible delay. Moreover,

the unprecendented cost of new vessels

makes it more than ever important

that ordinary marine losses should

be minimised by salvage operations.

A great opportunity is thus offered

to British enterprise—one that should

richly reward those who have the

courage and the resources to seize it,

and which is sure to be of great

national advantage.—*Journal of Com-*

merce.

JAVA SUGAR MERCHANTS.

DECISION WITH REGARD TO INDIA.

The "Englishman" learns that the

Dutch companies and many of those

interested in the manufacture and

export of Java sugar have just held

a conference with regard to the

future of the trade. These people

have made vast fortunes owing to

the war. They now desire, if pos-

sible, to continue to make large pro-

fits and are, therefore, alarmed at

the prospect of European beet sugar

and Indian cane sugar entering into

competition with them.

A conference has just been held at

Batavia. It was pointed out that for

the present Indian competition was

negligible though there was every

prospect, with the new manufactur-

ing enterprise that was evident, that

in the near future there would be no

room in India for Java sugar. A

Dutch merchant said that it would

be a very serious thing if the

Indian market were closed to Java

sugar, and proposed that the Dutch

Government be approached with a

suggestion that, if India begins to

manufacture sugar on a large scale,

bounties be given to the Dutch

manufacturers in order to enable

them to dump their sugar in India

and so kill the Indian industry. He

added that bounties had been very

successful in enabling beet sugar

from Austria to get a hold of the

Indian market before the war.

A representative from India, how-

ever, pointed out that the Indian

Government hadly took measures

against bounty-fed beet sugar, and

that bounties to Dutch manufac-

turers would infallibly be followed

by countervailing duties in India and

the position would be no better.

It was finally decided that nothing

could be done except to open up

new markets in parts yet untouched

and to make the best of the present

opportunity. One may therefore

look for very large imports of Java

sugar into India in the near future.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

INDUCTION OF THE REV. G. R. LINDSAY, M.A.

The induction ceremony for the in-

stallation of the Rev. G. R. Lindsay,

M.A., as chaplain took place yester-

day evening in St. Andrew's Church,

Kowloon. Before the induction, a

reception was held in the Church Hall

to welcome

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**Public Auctions.****INTIMATIONS.****HONGKONG HOTEL.**

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR 1920.

DINNER DANCES will be held on
the following nights during
CHRISTMAS WEEK.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Wednesday, 24th December.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

Thursday, 25th December.

BOXING NIGHT.

Friday, 26th December.

AND

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Wednesday, 31st December.

The popular entertainers, The Misses
ALLEN and DORIS WOODS, will
appear in the above CHRISTMAS
DANCES.Special Tables d'Hôte Menu will be
provided in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50
per head, and in the MAIN DINING
ROOM at \$2.50 per head.Patrons are advised to book early as
accommodation is limited. All tables
previously engaged and not cancelled
by mid-day on the day to which such
reservation applies will be charged for,
whether occupied or not.Bookings may be made at the HOTEL
MAIN OFFICE.J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.**NOTICE.****REPULSE BAY HOTEL.**[X Order to enable the Contractors to
complete the work in connection
with the above Hotel at the earliest
possible date without interruption, and
in order to avoid all possibility of dam-
age to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work,
etc. The public are requested to
kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel
as on and from this date until its
completion and formal opening on
which due Notice will be given by
advertisement in the local newspapers.The Management of the Hotel feel
sure that they may rely upon the ready
co-operation of the public in the fore-
going regard.Dated this Sixth day of November,
1919.

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

J. H. TAGGART,

Manager.

**HONGKONG BOXING
ASSOCIATION.****NOVICES COMPETITION.**ENTRIES are invited for a NOVICES
COMPETITION (all weights) to
be held on the 10th day of
January, 1920, to be conducted under
the Competition Rules of the National
Sporting Club, subject to such variations
therein as may be made by the
Honorary Committee of the above Association.Weights to be N.S.C. Standard
Weights.Entries will not be accepted from any
man who has (a) won any Open
Novice Competition, or (b) taken
part in any Contest or in any Open
Competition other than one for Novices.Entries must be made at or before
12 Noon on FRIDAY, December 24
and be addressed to the undersigned.

J. C. WILSON,

Manager.

C/o Imports & Exports Office,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 17, 1919.

NOTICE.TO ALL WHOM it may concern I
SAMUEL JOHN CLAYE at
present residing at the Hongkong Hotel,
Fadder Street, Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong, hereby give Notice that I
have expressly withdrawn all and every
authority which my wife GLADYS
ARENE CLAYE may have at any
time, either expressly or by implication
or otherwise, acquired to contract for
me or in my name or as my agent or in
any way to pledge my credit—I having
expressly forbidden her so to do and
she being sufficiently supplied with all
necessaries—and that I will not be
responsible for her debts whatsoever or
howsoever incurred.Dated this 17th day of December,
1919.

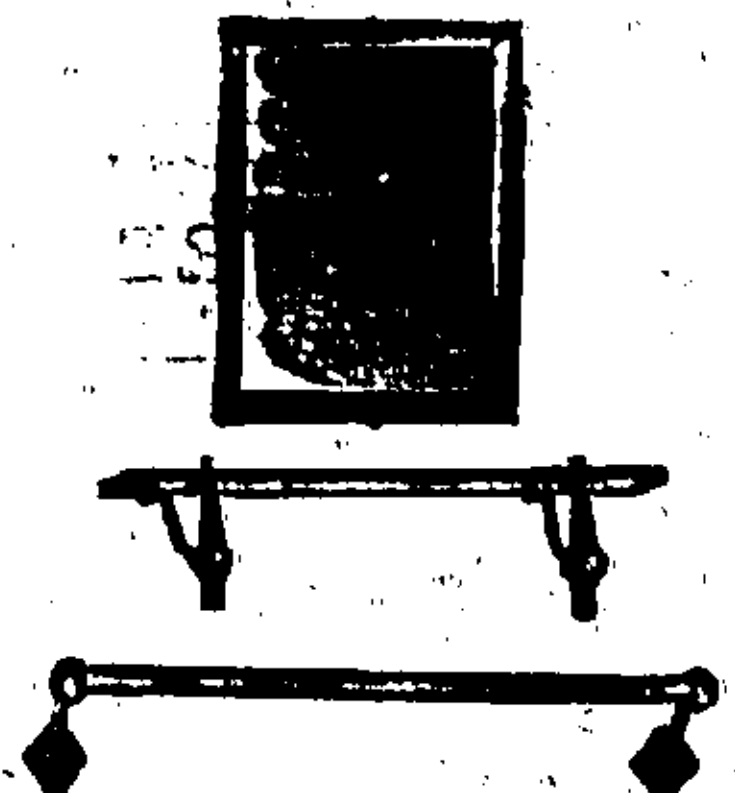
S. J. CLAYE.

Fur's Artistic Remodelling
Dry Cleaning, Block of Bonnet and Hat.
Packing a Contract.

Y. NAGATA.

c/o MATSUNAGA & CO.

No. 11, D'Almeida Street.

INTIMATIONS.Nickelplated & White Ware
BATHROOM FIXTURES
New Stock Just Unpacked.C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.,
30 & 32, DES VOUTS ROAD, C.**運代 麥 豐 榮**

JUST RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment
of LAETOGEN, UNSWEETENED
CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED
NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK
and SWEETENED COCOA (and
MILK, sold at very reasonable prices
owing to the present high rate of
Exchange, especially for Retailers.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 49, Cross Street Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1215 & 1230.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****CHRISTMAS ORDER**for
HAMS, TURKEYS, GEESE,
DUCKS, POULTRY
SAUSAGE MEAT,
&c., &c., &c., &c.should be sent in as early as possible
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.**CHRISTMAS GIFTS.**Stockings,
XMAS BASKETS,
ZAG-ZAG PUZZLES,
STAMP, BAGS AND PACKETS,
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!!!
PICTURE BOOKS,
FISH POND, QUOT GAMES,
ERECTOR, LUDO,
&c., &c., &c.GRACE & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 520. Hongkong.**JAPANESE MAKERS.**Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**CHERRY & CO.,
FEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,
Telephone No. 421.
Hongkong, March 30, 1914.**MUMEYA**Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.Developing a Specialty.
Amateurs a Speciality.No. 24, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3Sole Importers: M. J. CLAYE & CO.,
11, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong.**GOLOFINA****"PERFECTOS"
AND
"BOUQUETS"**

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

**A MEMOIR OF GEN.
MESNY.**

[By Himself.]

The following appeared in the
Central China Post of January 10,
last:When is a man old? Shortly
before the war broke out this ques-
tion was a subject of discussion in
the home Press, and the majority
opinion had it that a man, at 35 had
seen his best, and was too old at 40.
It was claimed that this was the
case of the young man, and those ancients
who had reached 40 ought to be
gently taken in an ambulance to the
knacker's yard and mercifully shot,
as the world had no further use for
them. Doubtless the writers were
giving the result of their own experi-
ence and observation for their genera-
tion was largely composed of shoddy
goods. They were born old, and
weary and lazy, sloth and idleness
were the rust and the moth which con-
sumed them, and by the time they
reached 40 they were finished. But
the preceding generation, many of
whom are still alive, were pure wool
stuff, and warranted to wear as long
as the fibres held together. Fortu-
nately the war came in time to put a
new face on it all.The great Generals who were lead-
ers in the war, on both sides, all
old men. The peace which is
about to bless the world with cen-
turies of repose is to be made at Paris
by old men. They are such men as
Clemenceau at 77, Balfour 71, Bonar
Law 61, and Lloyd George 56. Hats
off to the old men. It has been said
that no man is ever older than he
feels, and it is the experience of some
that, as the years increase on the
body without the spirit which animates
within gets younger—which is per-
haps the best proof we have of the
immortality of the soul. Amongst
our friends in this port there is one
youth of 77. Most people know him,
and he may be seen any day walking
briskly to or from his office. He is
of medium height and well set up,
his hair is white, but his eyes are clear
and his complexion fair and tinted like
a winter apple. That is General
Mesny, and so young is he that in the
dickiest days of the war, he had him-
self certified fit by the doctor and
offered his services in His Majesty's
Government. He received from Mr.
Balfour a hearty letter of thanks with
the assurance they would call on him
before the Germans reached London.When is a man famous? There
are many answers. The man may
be so regarded who accumulates a
fortune in a few years and then goes
home to drone out the balance of
his life—generally brief—in doing
nothing. The man who lowers the
record for trotting a mile, or beats the
tennis champion may consider himself
worthy of immortal fame, but we con-
fess to holding such cheap—give usthe man who has done things. We
happened to ask the General the
other day about a certain date, and
he referred to a record which struck
us as so interesting that we asked him
permission to print it, as a story which
reflects on him the greatest honour.
It was as follows:—GENERAL MESNY'S RECORD.
My name is William Mesny. *Noms
de plume* Wenkiao and Pioneer. I
am a vegetarian, and student of Chris-
tian Science and Health. I am now
(December 1918) in my 77th year
and 58 years of my life have been
spent in China. I have visited every
Provincial Capital in China proper,
and have also travelled in Manchuria,
Mongolia, Kashgaria, Tibet and
Burma. I speak French and Chinese
as fluently as English.I was born in Trinity Parish, Jer-
sey, C.I., on October 9, 1842. Left
home as a sailor boy when 12 years
old in 1854 and sailed to various ports
in England, France, Channel Island,
Azores, West Indies, South Africa,
Central America, East Indies, Aus-
tralia, Singapore, Java and China in
sailing ships. Arrived at Wossung
December 1860. Landed at Shang-
hai from the barque "Ann" on Janu-
ary 23, 1861, sailed to Hongkong in
February, and returned to Shanghai
in the P. & O. str. "Aden," in Feb-
ruary, 1862.Ran the Taiping blockade between
Shanghai and Hankow until captured
by the Taipings at Fushan, on Novem-
ber 3, 1862, was released from cap-
tivity at Nanking in April, 1863.Returned to Hankow and joined the
Customs Service in 1863, but resign-
ed after 14 months, in 1864.
Established the Hupeh Iron and
Brass Works in 1865, which I sold
out to the Imperial Government, and
went to Kueichow in 1868. Was
engaged in military service of the
Kueichow Provincial Government and
returned to Hankow from Kueichow
via Szechuan in October, 1874.
Went to Peking overland from Chin-
kiang in 1875, returned to Kueichow
via Shanghai, Hankow and Hunan in
the same year, winter 1875-76.
Went to Europe in 1877 from Kuei-
chow via Szechuan, Tibet, Yunnan,
Burma and India, returning by sea
the following year to Hongkong.
December, 1878. From 1879 to
1882 I travelled from Canton through
Kuangsi, Kueichow, Szechuan, Shen-
si, and Kansu to Hami in Sinkiang,
thence to Peking via Tibet, Kansu,
Shensi, Honan, Shansi and Chihli.
Returned to Shansi March, 1882.In November, 1882, left Shansi for
Canton, travelled via Shansi, Shensi,
Szechuan, Kueichow, Yunnan, Kuang-
si, and Kuangtung. Arrived at Can-
ton autumn, 1883. Travelling thence
to Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-
chow and finally returned to Shanghai
in 1884.In 1885 published my book on
Tungking. In 1895 published
Mesny's Chinese Miscellany, Vols.
I. and II.In 1899 published Vol. III.
In 1905 published Vol. IV.In 1904 published Mesny's Chin-
ese and English Almanac, and the
same year returned to Hankow in
November, where I still am. In
December, 1918. Reference with
regard to me may be found in the
archives of the British Consulates at
Shanghai, Chinkiang, Hankow and
Canton, between the years of 1861,
and 1886, and in the archives of the
British Legation, Peking, between the
years of 1862 and 1886. Also in the
yarns of the Viceroy and Govern-
ment in the provinces where I was
recommended for employment, pro-
motion and decoration for services
rendered to the late Imperial Govern-
ment, namely, in Szechuan, Kuei-
chow, Yunnan, Shansi, Kansu, Sin-
kiang, Kuangtung and Fokien. The
confirmation of my rank as a Major-
General in the Chinese Army with
the decoration of the Kueichow Plum-
mer, the order of Pu-tu-lu and promotion
to be Brevet Lieutenant-General, with
ancestors ennobled for three genera-
tions, was published in the *Peking
Gazette*, and the documents handed to
me by the British Legation officials at
Peking, and by the British Consul at
Canton."So ends the record," says the
Editor of the *Central China Post*.
Here we have a lad of 12 setting out
to face the world alone and, with
never a helping hand stretched out,
becoming a great scholar (in Chinese)
a great traveller, a soldier, an author
and publisher. He endured many
shrewish blows of fortune, but always
came up smiling, and now at 77 is
quite happy earning his livelihood in
a Hankow office. There is not a
cheerier man in port than the old
General or one more worthy to fill a
niche in the temple of heroes be they
ancient or modern.**COULD NOT WORK
WITH LEFT HAND**Game Out in Pimples. Itching
Worse At Night. Cuticura Cures."My fingers came out in a lot of
pimples that peeled and spread all over
my hand until it looked like a piece of
meat. The itching was worse at night
so that I could not sleep. The eruption
got dry and very painful, and I could
not do any work with my left hand.
For five months my hand was in this
state and then I tried Cuticura Soap and
Ointment. Now my hand is perfectly
healed, and the skin is just as clear as
before." (Signed) Mrs. E. Smith,
2, Buckingham Pl., Lake Rd., Ton-
namouth, Eng.Clear the pores of impurities by daily
use of Cuticura Soap and ointment.
Touchers of Cuticura Ointment are advised
to soften, soothe and heal. They are ideal
for every toilet and nursery purpose.
"Send to nearest dealer for trial. British
Drugs Co., Newbury & Sons Ltd., 77, Che-
sterhouse St., London. Sold everywhere."**NOTICES.****G. FALCONER & CO., LTD**

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for: ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES;

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.**TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.**Buy "BOOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles,
Pasta Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Paste
Products made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style factory, are
pure, wholesome and of excellent quality.
Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere.Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to
our Head Office.**THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
CO., LD.**HEAD OFFICE: 47 & 49, Cross Street Central, Hongkong.
Tel. No. 2230.

BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.**

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.**THE PEAK HOTEL.**1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
Mrs. BLAIR.**KING EDWARD HOTEL**CENTRAL LOCATION
ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A. European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
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Under American Management. Nice and quiet, yet only a few minutes
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Try our BREAD, made from the very best Flour
and guaranteed to be the purest Bread in the
Colony: DON'T FORGET and order early our own
made XMAS PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES.
Christening, Birthday & Wedding Cakes made to order.
Mrs. N. BARRAGE, Manager.**BLUE
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CHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla Chocolate
Home-Made American Chocolate
Herbert's Mocha and Vanilla
Chocolate
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Imperial Cocoa... 40 cts per lb.
Fruit & Nut Chocolate... 50 cts per lb.

TANG YUK, Designer

the late HEN TING.

14, D'ALMEIDA STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

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S. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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 A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
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 "HUGHES & HOUGH"
PUBLIC AUCTIONS

FOR SALE.
 FOR SALE.—At their Sales Rooms,
 No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
 Lee House Street.
 A 16 Bore Hammer Gun in good
 condition, in soft leather case.
 This gun is entirely suitable for use
 in Indo-China or North China as it is
 fitted with interchangeable barrels, and
 can be used for either birds or big
 game.

Also
 One E. P. Tent in very good
 condition, suitable for 6 persons. Partic-
 ulars from the undersigned.
 Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, November 22, 1919.

JUST ARRIVED
 A quantity of New
FILM PACKS
 \$1.00 per pack of 12.
MEE CHEUNG
 PHOTOGRAPHER.
 Lee House Street. Tel. 1013.

MAN WAH
 144, Des Voeux Road, C.
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 COMMERCIAL EMBROIDERY SEAL
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 BOOTS AND SHOES
 MADE TO ORDER.
 No. 20, Wyndham St.

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 ANNUAL EXHIBITION
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INTIMATIONS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE

NOTICE

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

THIS Department will be entirely
 closed on THURSDAY, the 25th
 December, 1919, and 1st January, 1920.
 It will be open for all purposes till Noon
 on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUN-
 DAY, the 26th, 27th and 28th Decem-
 ber, 1919, and 2nd, 3rd and 4th January
 1920. Licensed Warehousemen will be
 entirely closed on those dates.

C. W. RECKWITH,
 Superintendent.
 Imports and Exports.
 Hongkong, December 14, 1919.

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5
 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS
 will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
 Public Business on THURSDAY, FRI-
 DAY and SATURDAY, the 25th, 26th
 and 27th Instant.
 Hongkong, December 20, 1919.

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS.

ON and from the 1st January 1920
 the price of GAS will be reduced
 from \$2.50 to \$2.50 per 1000 cubic
 feet.

GEORGE CURRY,
 Local Secretary.
 HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, December 18, 1919.

"CHEAPEST"

OLD & NEW CHINA WARE.

Just arrived from Kiang-Sai, a
 large lot of best porcelain ware,
 (cups, saucers, plates, bowls
 etc.) monogram and flowers of all
 description, are to be engraved to
 order at a very short notice.

Des Voeux Road Central, Opposite
 to Central Market.
 OFFICE Tel. No. 1653.

SAM WING & CO.

"Everything for Motoring"


 Lamps and Horns

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 Phone 2487.
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35 WORDS & INSERTION, 5L. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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WANTED.—A CHINESE CLERK
 with experience in the insurance
 work. Apply stating age, experience
 and salary required to Box 1437, c/o
 "The China Mail."

WANTED.—Manchester firm of
 place goods merchants and ex-
 porters with established connection
 requires GENTLEMAN to represent
 them for Hongkong & South China. Must
 have some experience of place goods
 business. Principal of Manchester firm
 as present in Hongkong. Early applica-
 tion invited. Apply to Box No. 1170,
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FURNISHED.—No. 87 the Peak,
 (No. 1 Stewart Terrace), contain-
 ing 3 BEDROOMS and BATHROOMS,
 hot and cold water, drying room,
 Dining room, Drawing room, Sitting
 room and usual offices, also large
 garden. Apply to—HUMPHREY'S
 ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra
 Buildings.

LOST

IRISH-TERRIER DOG.—Black and
 white head—without body answers
 to the name of TIBBY.—Finder will be
 rewarded. Mrs. E. E. Davis, Hongkong
 Social.

FOR SALE

A WELL BUILT SIX-ROOMED
 European house on Conduit Road,
 prominent position with garden, site
 area 10,800 feet. Further particulars
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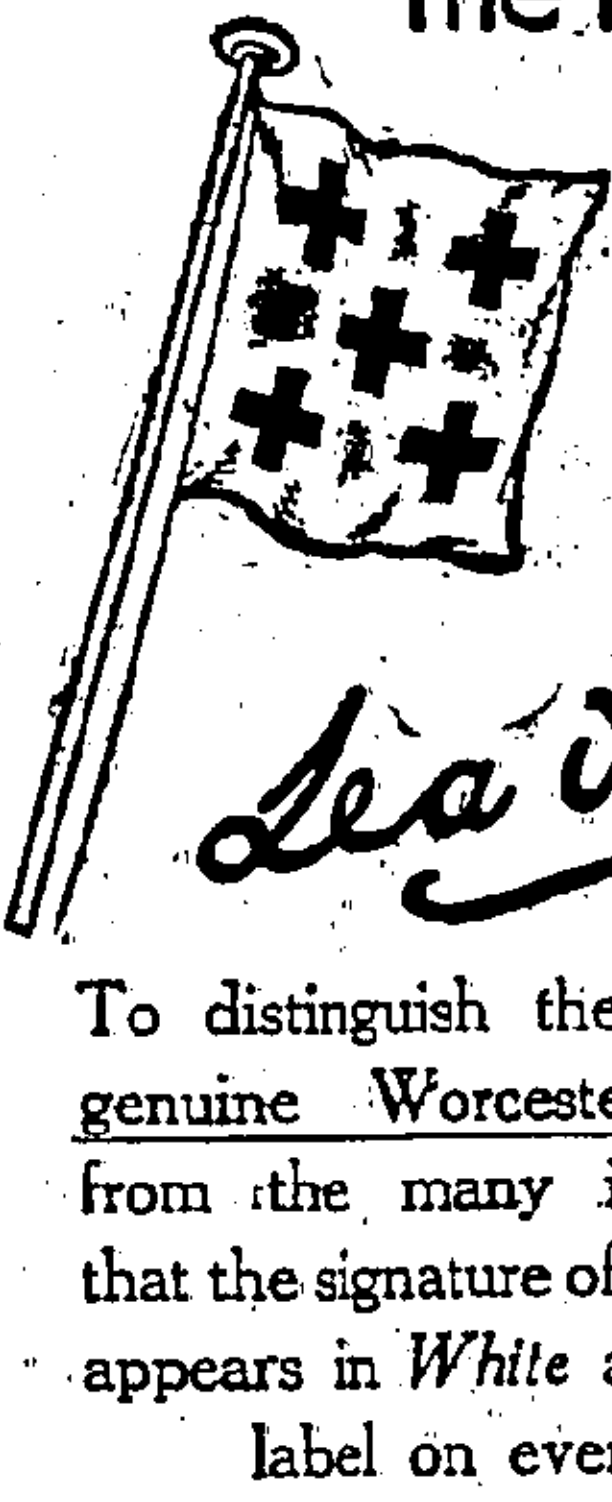
TO LET.—A Vacant Plot of LAND
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 Storage. Apply to—THE HONGKONG
 LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

TO LET.—A VACANT PLOT OF
 LAND, FIVE EAST.
 Apply to
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
 MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

The Negative FLAG

of the Naval Code.

—Say "NO" when
 offered IMITATIONS
 of Lea & Perrins'
 Sauce.


 To distinguish the original and
 genuine Worcestershire Sauce
 from the many imitations, see
 that the signature of LEA & PERRINS
 appears in White across the Red
 label on every Bottle.

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NEW ARRIVAL

Woollen Underwear,
 Travelling Rugs,
 Leather & Woollen Gloves,
 Foot-ball Stockings,
 Mufflers and
 Over Coatings.

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You should send to-day for the won-
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Buy all such goods direct from England—
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 a splendid selection of patterns of
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REMITTANCES (in £s) should where-
 ever possible be sent
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 London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE Ltd. Manchester, Eng.

THE LUSITANIA'S COURSE.

CAPTAIN AND ADMIRALTY

The proceedings in camera of the
 investigation, before Lord Mersey,
 into the foundering of the "Lusitania"
 on May 7, 1915, after being tor-
 pedoed off the Old Head of Kinsale
 Head, were issued last month as a
 White Paper.

The following is an extract from
 the examination of Capt. Turner—
 Capt. W. T. Turner was examined
 with regard to the course taken by
 the vessel, and his attention was
 drawn to the daily voyage notice of
 March 22, 1915, which warned
 vessels passing up the Irish or English
 Channel that they should keep a mid-
 Channel course.

Witness was asked why, in view
 of the warnings of the activities of
 submarines, which he acknowledged
 having received during the preced-
 ing days, he came so close to Old
 Kinsale Head. He replied "to get a
 fix. We were not quite sure what
 land it was we were so far off."

The Commissioner—Why did you
 want to go on groping about to try
 to find where land was. So that I
 could get a proper course.

Do you mean to say it was impos-
 sible for you to follow the Admiralty
 directions which were given you?—
 Yes, it was possible.

Then why did you not do it?—I
 considered I followed them as well
 as I could.

The Attorney-General—You do
 not suggest that when a torpedo
 struck the "Lusitania" you were in
 mid-Channel?—It is practically what
 I call mid-Channel.

The Commissioner—Whereabouts
 were you on the chart?

The Attorney-General—About
 there (pointing).

The Commissioner—Do you call
 that mid-Channel?—Yes, I should
 call that mid-Channel as a seafaring
 man.

The Attorney-General—Do you
 really call eight miles from the land
 mid-Channel?—Do you not know
 perfectly well that what the Admir-
 alty instructions were giving at was
 that you should be further off from
 land than on an ordinary course?—So
 I was.

At that time not very much?—
 About ten miles away.

Would you ordinarily go right in?
 —We generally go along there to
 make the land and get a good posi-
 tion.

There was nothing to prevent you
 being much further out?—No, but I
 did not think it was necessary to go
 further out.

You had come in several miles?—
 I had to find my position. I do not
 work on approximation if I can get
 a proper fix.

Where not you told not to pass
 near headlands?—I do not consider
 I passed near headlands.

What do you call the Old Head of
 Kinsale?—That is a headland, but I
 passed 10 miles from it, and better.

You thought that a wide berth?—
 Yes.

Did you take counsel of anybody
 about it?—I spoke to the chief officer,
 and also to the staff captain.

How long were you able to see the
 land before she was torpedoed?—Not
 very long.

In further evidence, Captain Turner
 said he did not obey orders as to
 zig-zagging, not thinking such course
 necessary until he saw a submarine.

Witness said he altered his course
 about 12 noon on the 7th towards
 land to get his position and steer a
 course up to Comingle Light. He
 also thought it was safer close to
 land in case they did get a sub-
 marine. Even if he had kept his
 original course it would have
 taken him up close to the Comingle,
 which would not have been carrying
 out Admiralty instructions, but he
 was actuated by good, as he under-
 stood it that there was submarine in
 mid-Channel.

Reverting to the zig-zagging
 instructions, witness admitted that he
 had not a wrong interpretation upon
 it, when he got wireless at 12.40 as to
 a submarine proceeding west from
 Cape Clear. He thought they were
 a long way clear of danger. All he
 dealt for were submarines reported
 20 miles south of Comingle.

Answering the Commissioner, wit-
 ness affirmed that where at 1.45 he
 went back to his original course he
 had these submarines in mind.

The Solicitor-General made his
 presentation of the motives actuating
 Captain Turner for the course he
 took and contrasting it with strict
 letters of Admiralty instructions to
 the "Lusitania," which, he contended,
 had they been carried out, would
 have involved no reflection upon
 Captain Turner's care, prudence, or
 confidence, even though an accident
 had happened, beside which he would
 have avoided many of the risks he
 undoubtedly ran.

Captain Turner was recalled, and
 answering Admiral Inglefield, ad-
 mitted no observation was taken by
 him for fixing his position.

Answering the Solicitor-General,
 he said it did not occur to him when
 slowing down earlier in the day
 because of the fog, it was dangerous
 to sound his foghorn. He was then
 well over 20 miles from shore, per-
 haps 40.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.
 A LI that is needed is to correct the
 biliousness and the headache dis-
 appears. Take Chamberlain's Tablets
 and you will soon be as well as ever.
 For sale by all Chemists and Store-
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NOTICES.

A REMINDER

Christmas is coming.
 What about those Presents you intend
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 A Large and Unique Assortment

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

Including:

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 Children's Books

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

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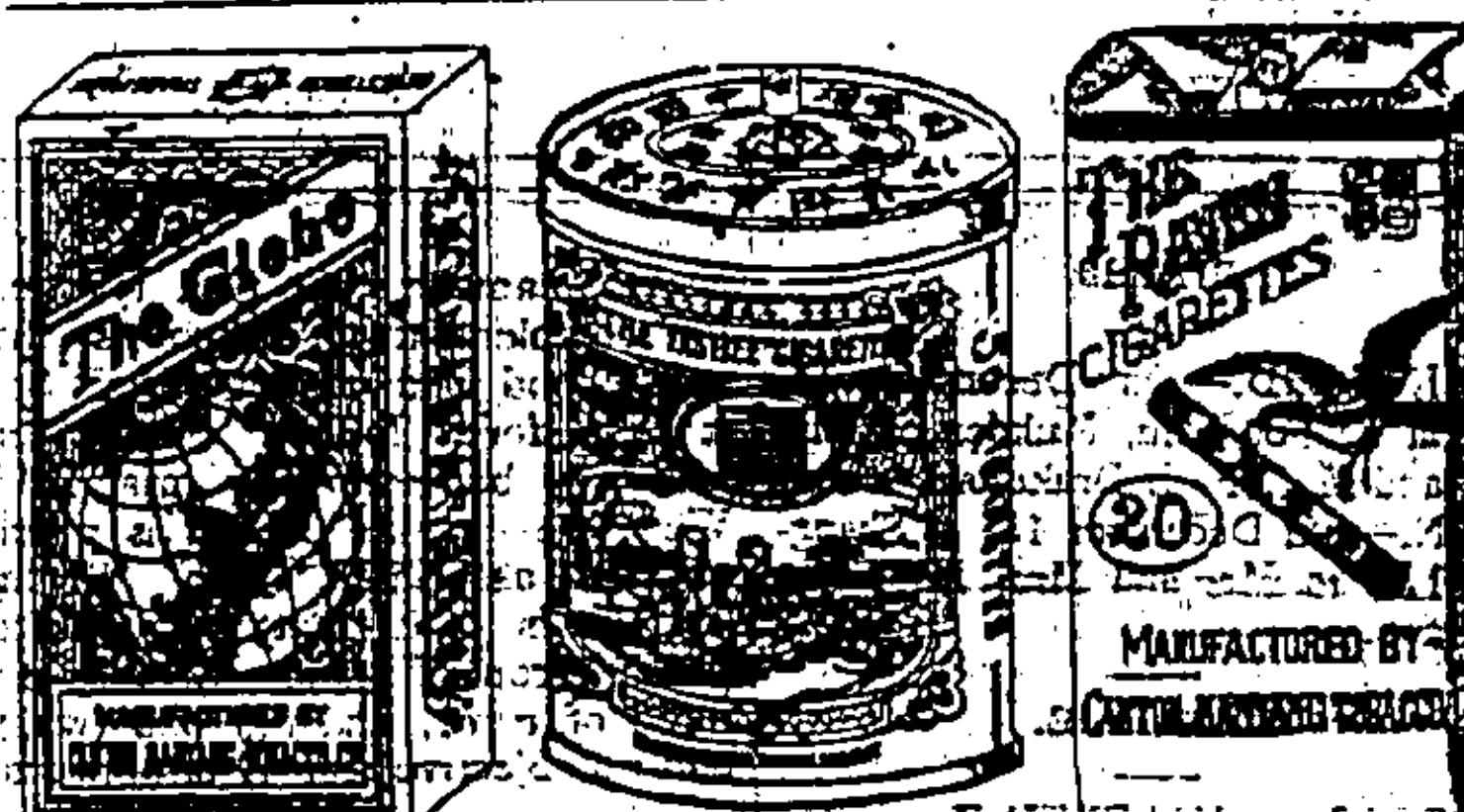
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These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
 leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
 who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road,

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六 龍 香 煙 每 包 十 支
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P. D.



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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE No. 1-322.

3	Bott.	St. Estephe	Charet.
2	"	Doune	Port.
2	"	Light	Dry Sherry.
2	"	Gin.	
1	"	Brandy	Superior Pale.
1	"	"	Whisky.
1	"	Spey	Royal Whisky.

CASE No. 2-323.

1	Bott.	St. Marceaux	Champaigne.
1	"	St. Estephe	Charet.
1	"	Light	Dry Sherry.
1	"	Old	Tawny Port.
1	"	Brandy	Superior Pale.
1	"	"	Whisky.
1	"	Dewars	White Label Whisky.
1	"	Spey	Royal Whisky.
1	"	Gin.	
1	"	Orange Brandy	M. B. R.

CASE No. 3-322.

1	Bott.	St. Marceaux	Champaigne.
1	"	Very Pale	Dry Sherry.
1	"	D. Port.	
1	"	Isabella	Port.
1	"	St. Julien	Charet.
1	"	"	Brown Brandy.
1	"	Gin	Dry.
1	"	"	Whisky.
1	"	Dewars	White Label Whisky.
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WOOLLEN SOARVES.

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HANDSOME FUR SETS.

UMBRELLAS.

JAGGAR DRESSING GOWNS,
ETC., ETC.

For the convenience of our Customers we are keeping our Store open until 6 o'clock on Saturday, December 20, 1919, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday 6 o'clock p.m.

TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BIRTHS.

DRAKEFORD.—On December 14, at Ki Foo Chu, Mukden, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Drakeford, a son. FOYN.—On December 15, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Foy, a son.

MARRIAGE.

FORREST — VALENTINE. — On December 16, at Shanghai, Colin Murray Forrest, to Florence Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Valentine, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

TOONE.—On December 15, at Shanghai, Emma Ruth, wife of Aubrey A. G. Toone.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

Sitting in a tramcar overheard. On Sunday, afternoon, we heard a voice that went on and on. When from the endless drone of it we began to hear articulate sounds, this was what it was saying. "So soon as I began to feel bad I took half of the first bottle. Not feeling better, I took the other half. I felt bad again, and took another half. That didn't mend me, so I took some more. I presently found that I had drunk four bottles, without any benefit. They say that sea-sickness is in the mind. All I can say is that that isn't where I felt bad. My mind wasn't seasick."

This person should have attended last night's Christian Science lecture. We didn't actually go to hear it ourselves; but we know that the lecturer would, or could, explain quite honestly and truly that sea-sickness is felt in the mind, and nowhere else. The seasick passenger only imagines (with his mind) that the beastly feeling occurs lower down, where the Chinese used to locate the intellect. As a Christian Science fact, the passenger hasn't got a stomach, isn't on a ship, and sees no sea. All these things exist only mentally.

Like all the best doctrines, Christian Science is so simple that children can understand it. Indeed, except ye be as little children, there is no chance of your getting the saying knowledge that it offers. Its first premisses we all

accept, namely, that God is good. Its complementary axiom is that an all good God cannot permit bad. It therefore follows that there isn't any bad—we only imagine it. What we imagine of bad is nearly always associated with matter. There is no matter. Matter is an error of mind. Cleanse the mind of error, and the bad (which had no objective reality) disappears.

The mind of the writer NO "CHINA" of these notes is not MAIL, an individual mind; it is a fragment of the divine mind. In passing on to other component parts of the universal mind (what the readers claim as theirs) the truths of Christian Science, the writer does well, and is not in error. These thoughts are good, and real, and true. But there is no China Mail, no type, no printer's ink, no material paper—these are illusions of mind, just as was the building in which the lecture was delivered, and just as was the platform on which the lecturer stood. This, philosophically, is known as Idealism, which is older than Christian Science. There is nothing real in God's kosmos except ideas, and all ideas come from God. The idea of seasickness, it must be understood, is not an idea. It is an error, a delusion.

A certain school of MONISM, philosophers have taken the words monist, monism, monistic for their own idea, which is that matter is the central fact of the kosmos, and that mind is a material phenomenon. It is obvious at a glance that Christian Scientists are as fully entitled, if not more so, to call their philosophy monistic. The Pantheists, who go further and exclude both mind and matter from the fabric of the unknown Ultimate Substance, are also monists. It is clear that among all these people we plain folk (who think we have minds and stomachs) need some guidance more helpful than is to be found in the old classroom jest: "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind."

The famous principle of Descartes, "cogito ergo sum" (Because I think I really exist) is discredited by Christian Science, and we venture to think the Christian Scientists are right and Descartes wrong. The thought does not prove the existence of the individual thinker; it only demonstrates itself. "It thinks, therefore it exists" would (we conclude) be the Christian Science rendering of "cogito ergo sum." Kant is held to have destroyed this idealism when trying to destroy the empiricism of Hobbes. Spinoza, a clearer thinker than either, abolished both mind and matter so far as argument is concerned. It might perhaps be said

that Berkeley was the parent of the idea which is the nucleus of Christian Science. It is unfortunate that what we call the "common-sense" of ordinary men seems to give the lie to his undoubtedly logical proposition that all knowledge of objectives is relative to the subject. Leibnitz, when he asked if the soul had windows, seems to have hovered over the Christian Science notion of the unity of mind. William James, the psychologist, uses that very illustration, and represents the divine mind as "coming in" like light. We hope last night's lecturer explained whence comes the error that is not light, and not divine. We cannot.

We went to the Public Gardens last evening to visit a white camellia that hasn't been feeling well lately, and after staying awhile walked up Peak Road with Trotski to see if the dryad still lived in the big tree towards the top. Just above the Priory we saw an iron plate which bore the inscription "valve outflow 6 in." or words to that effect. It occurs to us that this P.W.D. device is a problem for Christian Scientists. That valve, unless we misunderstand the plate, is a contrivance which checks flow in one direction, but releases it in another. It acts like an intelligent human being without making any human mistakes. At one time it was an item of mind only, and had no material existence. The man who invented it, the man who made it, and perhaps the man who put it there, have passed on. It must be material, for there is no supervising mind there. It carries on all alone. Yet it must be mental, because it acts intelligently, which mental cannot do. Ought we not to call it both?

Against one fallacy the Man in the Street must be warned. One hears him sometimes refer to the well recognized and admitted influence of mind on matter ("faith cures" as a "proof" of the truth of Christian Science). Well informed Christian Scientists will not thank him for that, because Christian Science dismisses matter altogether. There is no matter for mind to influence. There is no matter to be ill or sick. Mind is all there is, and the idea of illness is a sickness—only of the mind, an error, a delusion. There is no blood, no bone, no flesh. There are no stars, no earth; there is no heat or cold, but only thoughts or ideas of these things.

We do not know if GENESIS, "Science and Health RE-WRITTEN" with Key to the Scriptures, has been rewritten. Genesis or not, [perhaps some reader will oblige us with the loan of a copy.] We assume that it ought to have done this. In the beginning, when (as now) only Mind was, and the earth was without form and void (that is to say, not even existing in mind) Someone originated the idea of the heaven and the earth, of light, of the firmament, and so on. Genesis, that noble poem, tells us with eloquent simplicity that God made the firmament, that He made two great lights, and that "He made the stars also." Do the Christian Scientists interpret this to mean that He made the idea, the illusion, of these material things? We suppose they must. God, in that case, did not "create great whales." He created only the great and erroneous idea that there are such things; and when the whale's fall boat is smashed by the dying flurry of the beast, its occupants are killed by a mistaken thought. They only imagine that they are in the icy water, and they drown because their minds are not clear enough to prove to them that it is all a dream.

Herein is a point POINT TO BE cleared up, CLEARED UP. If we were not wrong in our description of the central position of Christian Science, that the All-Mind is good, and cannot tolerate error, whence originates the Error whose existence, they admit? If our minds are but parts of the All-Mind, and our minds entertain Error (as we know they do) is this not a contradiction of the proposition that the All-Mind is All-good? Are we driven to a new form of Manicheism, a theory of two universal Minds? May we hope that the Lecturer will be persuaded, in the interest of Light and Truth, to answer these simple difficulties in equally simple terms? We shall be glad to give him the same length of space that these simple interrogations occupy.

FOOTBALL NOTICE.

A charity Football Match will be played on the Hongkong Club Ground, Happy Valley, by kind permission of the Hongkong Club, on Friday Dec. 26th, Kicking-off at 3.30 p.m.

The match is for the Final for the 6th Submarine Flotilla Cup. Admission to the Stands will be 50 cents, and a collection will be made on the grounds. The proceeds will be given to the War Devastated Area of France Fund. The Cup will be presented to the winning team immediately after the match. Referee, Mr. F. Black, Hongkong Football Club.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 50.

Last week there were 4 cases of diphtheria, 3 of enteric, and 2 of c.s. fever. Nothing since.

A practice dance in connection with the St. George's Ball will be held at the City Hall this evening.

The opening of the Repulse Bay Hotel will be celebrated by a Ball on the evening of January 1st next.

Mr. E. J. Grist of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, returned to the Colony by s.s. "Empress of Russia," yesterday.

A meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., at 5.15 p.m. today.

Miss Gurner, a niece of Commodore V. G. Gurner, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the "Empress of Russia," and is staying on H.M.S. "Tamar."

The Right Reverend Bishop D. Pozzoni announces that all Catholics in the Colony are dispensed from abstinence on Friday, December 26.

The firm of Lane Crawford and Company always has put out at this season advertising matter of a superior kind. A sample to hand is a neat desk calendar, with interchangeable monthly leaves.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 20th December were \$12,980, or \$886 less than last year. The aggregate for 51 weeks was \$737,530, or \$33,909 more than in 1918.

Information has been received in Hongkong that Messrs Butterfield and Swire's steamer "Kaifong" (Captain Jones) is aground near Hongay. One of the Taikoo tugs left yesterday to render assistance.

At the Choral Eucharist at St. John's Cathedral at 7.45 a.m. on Christmas Day Adeste Fideles will be sung during the procession and introit. The Kyrie and Sanctus will be from Stanford in B-flat and the service Becke.

Capt. R. A. Williams, M.C., B.Sc., R.E., of the Electricity Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, returned to the Settlement with his bride (the daughter of Brigadier-General Baker Brown, C.B., R.E., formerly of Hongkong) on the steamer "Teiresias."

Capt. A. J. Anderson, R.E., and Lieut. Chapman, have returned to Shanghai after a lengthy period of war service in Mesopotamia. Capt. Anderson saw three and a half years, and service with the British Forces, and was mentioned in dispatches by General Maude on November 2, 1917.

At a Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong Boxing Association held on the 22nd inst., Sir William Rees Davies in the chair, it was decided to hand the sum of £100 to the Captain Superintendent of Police to be forwarded by him to the widow of the late Warder Speed.

Viscount Acheson arrived in Shanghai last week on an extended tour of the East. He is the eldest son of the Earl of Gosford, and is now in the Reserve of Officers, having been Captain in the Coldstream Guards. He saw service in South Africa and in the Great War, and holds the Croix de Guerre.

TENNIS EXTRAORDINARY.

On Sunday afternoon the tennis championship for the year was decided on the Civil Service Club courts. B. W. Bradbury, the holder of the title, and E. C. Fincher, a youth of 17, who looks younger, were the finalists. Fincher, a remarkably clever young player took the first 6-3. The last set was stubbornly fought out. Fincher gained the lead 4-2 but Bradbury drew level. Fincher won the next two games and the championship, 6-2, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. For so young a player Fincher displayed clever tennis, being cool and apparently not at all affected by the importance of the occasion. There were many among the spectators who were so much impressed by Fincher's play that they ventured to predict his winning the club championship for an indefinite number of years to come, with the Colony's championship quite within the range of possibility.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S DRAW.

Two ponies which arrived in the Colony yesterday on the Sialkang were drawn for at the Jockey Club Stables last evening, with the following result:—
1.—Gray, Mr. Wagon.
2.—Bay, Sir Paul Chater.

WALLA WALLA MOTOR boats are built for your service.

THE "CHINA MAIL" CONTEMPT CASE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The summons against G. W. C. Burnett, editor of the *China Mail*, to answer for an alleged contempt of Court contained in certain paragraphs under the heading of "Adversaria" in the issue of December 11 was continued in the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz. The Attorney General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., with the Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, appeared for the Crown, the defendant being represented by the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson.

Mr. Justice Gompertz.—There is a question I should like to put to you, Mr. Alabaster, on this matter. You say that the comment in the article complained of merely refers to a comment on the reporter's version?

Mr. Alabaster.—It started off like that.

His Lordship.—As a matter of fact, does the reporter's account substantially embody the evidence?

Mr. Alabaster.—I do not know, because I have never seen the depositions in the case.

His Lordship.—Perhaps the Hon. Attorney General can tell us that?

Mr. Alabaster.—He has seen the depositions.

The Attorney General.—I do not know the reporter's outline.

Mr. Alabaster.—I have the reporter's account but I have not the depositions, my Lord.

His Lordship.—Perhaps we shall learn that later on. There is one other thing. At the time that the article was written there was, as a matter of fact, a case pending before the grand jury. Subsequently to the report being written and subsequently to these proceedings, the grand jury threw it out. There is no doubt at the time the article was written there was a case pending before the grand jury and possibly before the common jury.

Mr. Alabaster.—That is so.

His Lordship.—Do you really say I think it is your case—you were not committing very strongly on the evidence and saying there was no case on which the magistrate should have committed and therefore, a fortiori, there is no case on which a common jury could convict. Surely it must follow?

Mr. Alabaster.—He starts off by saying there was probably more before the magistrate and there very likely would be more before the grand jury but taking the story as it stands, he would not have committed, and the grand jury has thrown it out. But he does suggest in the article that there was probably a good deal more before the magistrate. He had no doubt that the magistrate knew what he was doing. He has the story as it stands, and says there is not enough to commit.

His Lordship.—Supposing it had turned out that the evidence was substantially the evidence on which he was committed, surely it is comment on a pending case? No doubt it was innocent made and in the belief, no doubt, that the magistrate having disposed of the matter, it was finished and he could comment on it.

Mr. Alabaster.—My argument went a great deal further than that; it would have to be comment to prejudice a trial.

His Lordship.—If you tell a jury no man should be committed on evidence like this, is not that pointing out to the jury that the man should not be committed?

Mr. Alabaster.—If that was the evidence and if the grand jury returned a true bill, the jury would be told precisely the same thing.

His Lordship.—That is quite a different matter.

Mr. Alabaster.—It is not giving them anything. In the cases I have already quoted on the last occasion, facts were given about the prisoner which may or may not have been provable, therefore they had prejudice. They gave the previous history and previous convictions and you know previous history and convictions are not admissible, but in this instance it is a mere disposition on the presumption of innocence.

His Lordship.—Supposing they took the whole of the evidence and said that no sane jury would convict any man on that evidence, would not that prejudice the trial?

Mr. Alabaster.—It would be for the applicant for the commitment to convince your Lordship that this comment would prejudice a trial.

The Chief Justice.—You discuss the matter, you say—"that is in favour of the theory of innocence though it does not prove it. But the cumulative effect of all these things was overwhelmingly in favour of innocent presentation. Had we been the magistrate we would not have committed the man." That article is read by people in Hongkong, one or more of whom may serve on a common jury and he reads that article and the whole of those facts come back to his mind when the case is brought before him and he may come to a conclusion beforehand either adverse, or otherwise.

Mr. Alabaster.—Is there one word that would affect a trial?

Mr. Justice Gompertz.—That is not the point. It is an attempt to try a case by the Press, although innocently no doubt, but he must take the natural consequences even

if he had never thought it would prejudice the case.

Mr. Alabaster.—My argument is this—that it is for the Crown to show that the trial would be prejudiced.

His Lordship.—On the other hand it is for you to show cause.

Mr. Alabaster.—I showed cause why you should not commit. In these cases the Courts do not commit unless in this class of contempt it can be shown the trial will be prejudiced.

His Lordship.—Of course these cases differ a very great deal in gravity and very often a nominal fine or rebuke is administered.

Mr. Alabaster.—You have to be satisfied in your own mind that the trial—I am assuming that there was no *solo prosequi*—would be prejudiced.

His Lordship.—I think that it would be prejudiced if it had taken place because at the time the article was written it was actually pending. The second trial was called off. The first trial ended in the way that your client suggested it ought not to. It was a pending matter.

Mr. Alabaster.—At the date the article was written, I will still say you have to be satisfied not that it was comment on a pending case but that it was comment on a case of such a nature as to actually prejudice the trial if it came off. To actually prejudice it.

His Lordship.—That is a question of fact.

The Chief Justice.—I have no hesitation in saying I think it would prejudice it.

The Puisne Judge.—I have no hesitation in agreeing with the Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice.—It is an article saying a man should never have been committed for trial. Anyone reading this article and then acting on the common jury may have formed certain ideas because of it. He is called upon to try in this Court the evidence produced in this Court and no evidence anywhere else.

Mr. Alabaster.—There are only two people to be prejudiced—the prisoner and the Crown. It is manifest that the prisoner would not be prejudiced.

The Puisne Judge.—Oh, no.

Mr. Alabaster.—... and therefore it is the Crown. I submit that the Crown cannot say that such an article can seriously hinder them in the presentation of their case, or would make it more difficult for them to lay those facts before the jury, which they must lay, before they ask the jury to find an adverse verdict.

The Puisne Judge asked Mr. Alabaster if it did not seem to him they would not call the Crown on the question of fact.

Mr. Alabaster.—You think the Crown would be prejudiced?

His Lordship.—I think so.

The Chief Justice.—I think the Crown may be so.

Mr. Alabaster.—I cannot see how any prosecutor can say he was seriously prejudiced.

The Puisne Judge.—There was a case many years ago in which I was taking a note for counsel and the *Daily Mail* published an article under a writ of *habeas corpus* had been taken out by a certain young gentleman who had been kidnapped by his mother. The *Daily Mail* in that article pointed out in strong language that it was something unheard of that a young man of his age should be kidnapped by his mother for social reasons, while the case was pending. The editor of the *Daily Mail* was brought up before the King's Bench Division and he made the usual apology and statement and it was pointed out that the only court likely to be prejudiced was the *habeas corpus* court. It was not denied that the article was prejudicial comment. A caution was imposed and the respondent had to pay the costs.

Mr. Alabaster.—Was not that a different type of comment? It was an attempt to scandalise the Court.

The Puisne Judge.—No, it was simply assuming that the respondent was guilty of kidnapping her son, and the Court held it could not have any comment whatever on a matter that was pending decision.

Mr. Alabaster.—It is the same case as I have stated where there has been a presumption of guilt or something tending to indicate that the person is guilty.

Mr. Justice Gompertz stated that in the Tichbourne case the respondents pointed out that the man could not be anything else but innocent. That man was given a heavy penalty.

Mr. Alabaster.—There the object seemed deliberately to obstruct. No one could contend that these articles are written by a friend of the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Gompertz remarked that there were various degrees of contempt just as there were various degrees of manslaughter.

Mr. Alabaster.—Even so, the contempt is of such a trifling nature that the Court will not exercise the jurisdiction it has. I have given cases on that, that unless your Lordships can feel that you must interfere you are not forced to interfere.

The Chief Justice.—The cases you have quoted are not analogous. Some of them refer to civil actions which were pending.

Mr. Alabaster.—I replied that he had tried to show the various cases and how they were treated.

The Chief Justice next read from

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

(SECOND HAND).

His Excellency the Governor was the guest at dinner on Saturday evening of Lieut.-Col. J. R. Wyndham and the Officers of the 2nd Battalion the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment at Murray Barracks.

THE FAZILKA'S CARGO.

A correspondent writing from Negapatam to the *Madras Mail* with reference to the grounding of the *Fazilka* on the Nicobar Islands expresses some concern about the fate of the ship's cargo generally, but more particularly in regard to certain parcels of sovereigns which were on board the ill-fated vessel and consigned to Karakal. We understand, states the *Madras Mail*, that there is not much probability of any of the cargo being saved, but we have ascertained that the parcels of sovereigns, or some of them, at any rate, were recovered and are now in the custody of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

Halsbury to bring forward the point about civil cases.

Mr. Alabaster replied that the Judges had there stated that a motion for apology and costs should be discouraged.

Mr. Justice Gompertz. In that case it was a private motion.

Mr. Alabaster.—Does that matter? They were speaking of cases generally. I submit there is no case for committal.

The Chief Justice remarked that committal meant a formal bringing up of the party before the Court.

Mr. Alabaster remarked that he was not abusing the Crown or attempting to criticise them. He had come there to show cause why no committal should be made and he submitted that the authorities he cited showed that their Lordships should not act.

The Chief Justice.—Perhaps it is desirable that we should give a short judgment. We do not think it necessary for the Crown to answer. In the event of the Court imposing a small fine do you intend to ask costs?

The Attorney General. No. The Court then rose.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice read the following judgment.

In our judgment these articles tend to obstruct the administration of justice and therefore constitute a contempt of Court.

In *R. v. Parke* 1903, 2 K. B. 432 it was held that when a person having been charged before the Petty Sessions with an indictable offence triable only at the assizes, matter is published in a newspaper tending to interfere with the fair trial of the charge, the High Court has jurisdiction to attach the publisher of such matter for contempt of Court, notwithstanding that at the time of the publication the person charged had not yet been committed for trial.Now the case before us is an *a fortiori* one as the person charged had been committed for trial when the articles complained of were published. He had still to come before another tribunal—the Grand Jury—in this case recommended by the Attorney General.It now appears that the Attorney General subsequently to the filing of this motion has decided that there is no case to go to a jury. There is therefore at the present time no trial pending. But in our opinion this has no bearing on the question whether the respondent is in contempt or not. The substitution of trial by a preliminary Court in the newspapers when a trial by one of the regular tribunals of the country is going on—is bad for the suitors and bad for society at large. Per *Wills* J., *Re the Finance Union*, 11 T.L.R. at 183.We adopt the language of the judgment in the case of *R. v. Davies* 1906, 1 K.B. at p. 35, a judgment of the Divisional Court confirming the decision in *R. v. Parke* as follows:—Our judgment in *Re V. Parke* (1) applies. We adhere to the view expressed in that case that the publication of such articles is a contempt of the Court which ultimately tries the case after committal, although at the time when they are published it cannot be known whether there will be a committal or not. Their tendency is to poison the stream of justice in that Court, though at the time of their publication the stream had not reached it and as such articles are calculated to interfere with the power of the court (whatever it be) that tries the case to do effective justice, it is a contempt of any Court, which very well may try the case, but in fact does not do so, as well as of the Court which actually tries it."

We accept the apology of respondent and also his assurance that he had no intention of prejudicing the trial of the accused person.

The principle of course is that a man is responsible for the natural consequences of his acts; and a duty is placed upon the editor of a newspaper to refrain from the publication of matter which may interfere with the administration of justice.

The learned Attorney General is not asking for the costs of the Crown. In our opinion the imposition of a moderate fine will meet the justice of the case and we impose a fine of \$50.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held today at noon. Those present were—

H. Excellency the Governor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.)
The General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General Francis Ventris C.B.)

The Hon. Colonial Secretary (Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G.)
The Hon. Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp C.B.E.)

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer (Mr. C. McIlvaine M.E.S.S.)
The Hon. Director of Public Works (Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.)

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. E. R. Hallifax C.B.E.)
The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe)

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.
The Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan.
The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr.
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. J. A. E. Bullock (Clerk of Council).

Prior to the commencement of the business of the Council the Hon. Mr. Pollock K.C. said—Sir, I beg to give notice that at the next Meeting of this Council, I intend to move the following two Resolutions, namely—

1. That, with a view to giving facilities for commercial expansion a Committee of the Legislative Council be appointed consisting of His Excellency the General Officer Commanding and two Official and three Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council for the purpose of considering and reporting to this Council upon the resumption by the Hong Kong Government of the Military Establishments on Queen's Road and the terms and conditions of such resumption.

2. That, the various Housing Schemes for different sections of the community in various districts of the Colony be now referred by the Government to the Public Works Committee of the Legislative Council, with power to that Committee to make suggestions as to the carrying out and financing of such schemes and as to the improvement of the methods of communication with the outlying districts which are sought to be developed by such schemes.

The following questions were down in the name of the Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.

1. Will the Government give any information regarding the present dispute concerning the pay of certain recently arrived Europeans for the Police Force?

2. In view of the recent armed robberies and acts of violence committed in the heart of the City, do the Government consider the present Police Force (including the recently joined members) of sufficient strength to adequately deal with same either (1) by increasing the number on point duty or (2) patrol duty?

3. If, as seems reasonable in view of recent events, the reply to question No. 2 is in the negative, will the Government give any information regarding the steps to be taken, or which have already been taken, to increase the numbers of the European Police Force?

4. In view of the greatly increased cost of living in this Colony, as elsewhere in the world, will the Government consider the advisability of a substantial increase in the pay of the N.C.O.'s and men on the European Police Force?

5. What would an increase of 30% on these men's salaries cost the Government?

6. If the reply to question No. 4 is in the negative, will the Government consent to the formation of a committee to enquire into the matter, and

7. Will they appoint as members of that committee two or more civilians whose knowledge of the position by reason of their employment of considerable numbers of European workers best fits them to give authoritative advice on the subject?

It is proposed to take this Bill through all its stages at this meeting.

ANSWERS TO THE HONOURABLE MR. J. JOHNSTONE'S QUESTIONS.

1. A number of recruits who arrived recently represented to the Government that on signing their agreements they were promised in some cases a substantial increase of 45 per cent increase over and above the amount of salary stated in their agreements and that they were further informed that such increase if not already approved would be approved by the time they arrived in the Colony. On arrival they found that the question of the proposed increase in salaries was still under consideration and it is not settled yet.

In reply to their representations they were informed that a substantial increase had been recommended to the Secretary of State but that no payment of increased salaries could be made until the Secretary of State's approval had been received. However if any men considered that they had been brought out to the Colony owing to any misrepresentation or misunderstanding the Government was willing to repatriate them if necessary. Thereupon 12 men expressed their desire to be repatriated, and unless there is some change in the situation in the interval which must necessarily elapse before passages can be secured the men will be given the opportunity of returning home.

2. The objects and reasons state—The main object of this bill is to abolish compulsory service for local defence, the necessity for which has now passed.

3. The bill also proposes to repeal the Ordinance which introduced compulsory enrolment for service outside the Colony.

4. The objects and reasons state—The main object of this bill is to abolish compulsory service for local defence, the necessity for which has now passed.

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2. When all the men applied for have arrived and men who went home to serve in His Majesty's Forces return the Police Force should be in a fair position to deal with the increase in crimes of violence. Should it however be found that the force requires further strengthening the necessary increases will be recommended forthwith to the Secretary of State. The number of men (1) on point duty and (2) on patrol duty are being increased as new men arrive and have been increased since the beginning of the year.

3. In the Estimates for 1919, 160 Europeans were provided for. On 22nd December 1919, the European strength was 168, exclusive of the two officers who have died within the last week. The number of European Police provided for in the 1920 Estimates is 183.

4. Forty-eight European recruits have been engaged in England during the year of whom 33 have arrived and 15 have not yet arrived. Ten recruits are at present on their way to Hongkong having just left Victoria, B.C. accompanied by 2 European Police Officers just released from military duty.

5. Of the 168 on the strength on December 22, 1919, 3 are on leave, 8 are still on Active Service and 2 are on their way from Victoria as stated above. There are 155 in the Colony at present.

6. In this connection it should also be noted that the Indian force has been brought up to strength being only 2 below the 1919 Estimate of 431.

7. There are 73 Chinese Police over and above the number provided for in the 1919 Estimates which provide for 412 Chinese Police.

8. This has already been recognized and the necessary recommendations have been made. They are now awaiting the approval of the Secretary of State.

9. £7,270 including all ranks of Europeans excepting Superintendents.

10. In view of the answer to question 4 questions 6 and 7 do not arise. I would add, however, that, if the Council agrees, the Government proposes pending the receipt of the Secretary of State's decision to pay all European Police Constables the present maximum salary of that grade as from the 1st of January.

11. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock—Sir, arising out of the answer to question one, I should like to ask a supplementary question, that is whether the Government has communicated with the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a view to ascertaining whether any promise was made to any of these recruits of an increase of 45 per cent, or some other increase, upon their arrival in the Colony?

His Excellency—I must remind the honourable member that it is the practice that notice shall be given of questions. I must ask the honourable member to give notice.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ORDINANCE.

His Excellency—The Hon. Attorney General is busy in another place and is therefore, unable to move the first reading of the Ordinance to repeal the Military Service Ordinance of 1917 and the General Military Service Ordinance of 1918. It is an Ordinance which does not contain anything of a legal character at all and I think, therefore, we can dispense with his assistance. I have explained in the remarks I made to the Defence Corps when on parade, which remarks were published in the local Press at the time, that it was intended to reconstitute the auxiliary forces on a voluntary basis as before and in order that things may be arranged satisfactorily we are proceeding with a new Bill which will be introduced early next year. Meanwhile, steps will be taken to consider in what way it is to differ from the old volunteer ordinance. I therefore propose to appoint a committee for the drafting of this bill and my Honourable friend on my right, Major General Ventris, has undertaken to preside on the committee. The Hon. Attorney General will assist him in drafting the measure. Also the commandant of the Defence Corps has been asked to appoint a representative of the rank and file and I think the committee will be completed by those persons who may be expected to volunteer whom I shall ask the Chamber of Commerce to nominate. I think a committee formed on these lines will be able to draft a volunteer ordinance most adapted to the conditions of this Colony. I will now ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to move the first reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to repeal the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, and the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918." The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects and reasons state—The main object of this bill is to abolish compulsory service for local defence, the necessity for which has now passed.

2. The bill also proposes to repeal the Ordinance which introduced compulsory enrolment for service outside the Colony.

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13. The objects and reasons state—The main object of this bill is to abolish compulsory service for local defence, the necessity for which has now passed.

14. The bill also proposes to repeal the Ordinance which introduced compulsory enrolment for service outside the Colony.

15. The objects and reasons state—The main object of this bill is to abolish compulsory service for local defence, the necessity for which has now passed.

16. The bill also proposes to repeal the Ordinance which introduced compulsory enrolment for service outside the Colony.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

LECTURE BY REV. J. KIRK MACDONALD.

An interesting lecture on "The Planetary System" was given by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at the Union Church Hall last evening. Commodore Gurner presiding over a good attendance.

The lecturer explained the positions and magnitude of the planets and when dealing with Mars he spoke at some length on the habitability of other worlds than ours. He said it had been very widely assumed in the past that many of the heavenly bodies must be the abodes of intelligent beings. This was on the assumption that no other reason for their existence could be conceived, an assumption we had no right whatever to make. The larger of these bodies—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—were now held to be cut of account in the enquiry. Nobody now suggested that life was possible in these bodies at their present stage of development, unless it were the life of the fabled salamander, which lives in the furnace.

As regards the smaller planets, any inhabitants on Mercury or Venus would have to endure such sun heat as our tropics do not approach. It is generally believed to-day, however, that these planets present only one side to the sun. A consequence of this would be that one half of Venus or Mercury would always be exposed to unmitigated heat and the other to the cold of outer space, which would create climatic conditions under which organic life of any high order is hardly conceivable.

There remained the planet Mars, the main centre of investigation and speculation on the subject. The late Professor Lowell had devoted years and fortune to careful examination of the planet, and had elaborated what he believed to be proof of intelligent activity in the system of so-called canals for the purpose of bringing water from the melting poles in the summer to the more temperate parts of the globe. The word canal was an adaptation, but not a translation, of the Italian *canali* used by Schiaparelli, the great observer who had first detected these markings, and its use was somewhat misleading. No one professed to have seen actual canals on Mars. They assumed that the parallels were, belts of vegetation indicating the presence of canals. Professor Lowell had been a first-rate observer, but when it came to drawing inferences from what he saw, he held no conspicuous advantage, and his belief that the "canals" were artificial was shared by few of his brother astronomers. The rarity of the Martian atmosphere, the scarcity of water, the extremes of temperature and other circumstances were strongly unfavourable to the supposition that the planet is the home of intelligent life. It might possibly be so, but as yet no real proof has been advanced that it is so.

Speaking on the predictions of Professor Pratta, the lecturer said the Professor had made a shockingly bad blunder, based upon utterly unproved assumptions as to the relations of planetary attraction to spots on the sun and again of the latter to terrestrial weather. It was rather humiliating to hear of people staying up all night last week listening for the crash and it was to be hoped a long time would elapse before we had such an exhibition of silliness again.

Vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman concluded the meeting.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

A meeting of the United Services Football League was held in Victoria Barracks last night. There was a good attendance, a pleasing feature being the large number of Navy representatives present. Master Gunner G. T. May was elected chairman. Commander Kilgour, R.N., and Major Timmis, 2nd Wiltshire, were elected to the chairmanship of the League. Master Gunner May was elected Hon. Secretary.

The following entries were accepted—H.M.S. "Tamar," H.M.S. "Alacrity," H.M.S. "Ambrose" (2 teams), H.M.S. "Carlisle," 2nd Wiltshire, and R.G.A. It is expected that the R.E. and Staff and Departments will enter a team, but they were not represented. It was decided to ask for the Club ground once a week to play off the fixtures.

It was decided that the League appoint a separate referees board to deal with cases in the U.S. League only. The following were elected—Major Timmis, Mr. Skinner, H.M.S. "Carlisle" and Mr. Birkenshaw (Hon. Secretary of the Board).

A meeting will be held on Monday next to arrange the League fixtures. It was decided that, if the Clubs play home and away matches, the entrance fee remain at \$15, but if the teams only meet once the entrance fee be \$10.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectually. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

"WALLA WALLA" Launches at Blake Pier. Night and day service.

S.S. NAMKAM LOST.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Captain Thirlwell of the Wo Fat Co's steamer "Namkam" which was destroyed by fire in the Hainan Strait on the 15th inst., has returned to the Colony quite safe and sound. Excepting for the fact that he lost all his effects and was—rather badly—shocked with the fumes of burning kerosene oil which formed part of the cargo of the "Namkam," he is none the worse for the experience.

In conversation with a China Mail reporter at the Harbour Office this morning, Captain Thirlwell said it was absolutely impossible to save the ship although he and the Chief Engineer and some of the Chinese crew did their best to sink her and thus save the cargo from burning. Despite the fact that three airtight doors were opened, the ship refused to sink, and burned for thirteen hours before it foundered.

The Captain said the only cause he can attribute was that whilst loading the kerosene oil in Hongkong, the coolies' friction had dropped a burning cigarette end into the hold and this smouldered all the time, breaking into flames suddenly when the ship was a few hours off Hoihow which was the first port of call.

The fact that the ship had only one hold and no companion way, said the Captain, was the chief factor which doomed her to complete destruction. He was unable to get the hose to the flames. The best he could do was to open the hatch, and as soon as this was done, the wind blew up, huge columns of flames and the fumes of burning kerosene prevented them from getting near the hold. Rockets were fired but no assistance came.

All the crew, with the exception of seven men, left the ship as soon as the fire was discovered, and lowering boats they put to sea. With the assistance of those who stood by him, Captain Thirlwell was able to save the ship's compass, a barometer and 30 out of 52 bags of mails. The ship's dog was also saved but two cats which were in the Captain's cabin perished in the flames.

They were at sea in an open boat for some ten hours before land was sighted, but they could not land as pirates fired at them as soon as they got within range. They had to put out to sea again and make for Hoihow which place they reached at 9 o'clock on the following morning.

Captain Thirlwell and those who remained behind with him stayed on the ship until it began to sink and then they got into the last boat and pushed off. When some distance away, the Captain said he heard a loud roar and looked back but could see the ship no longer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANCE.

THE NAVAL YARD DANCE is to take place on FRIDAY, 26th from 8.30 to 2.30 at the CITY HALL. Friends are reminded that tickets can be obtained from any member of the Club or applying at the Naval Yard.

OUR GOOD TEACHER.

MR. LU CHE PO, an experienced teacher, who has been teaching in the Diocesan Boys' School for a period of nearly 15 years, has now resigned his post with the intention of going into the commercial world. During the time when Mr. Lu was at School, he had done very good work for the School. Numerous boys, who had been taught by him, received much kindness and care from him in their studies. Now, Mr. Lu is going to leave us on January 1st. We are very sorry to lose him. We can hardly meanly to express our thanks to him, but the only thing we can do for him is to publish a few words to show our deepest gratitude, and wish him every success in his future career.

From The Boys of Diocesan School. Hongkong, December 23, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

From PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP.

"HAYWARD," having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by H. M. H. NEMAZEE, Agent.

Hongkong, December 23, 1919.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

A BALL will be held on the Evening of the 1st of January, 1920, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Tickets including buffet supper can be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office at \$3.—per head.

Dinners will not be served at the Repulse Bay Hotel on the opening night.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

Hongkong, December 23, 1919.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From BELAWAN DELI, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

HE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK," having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 29th December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th December, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N., Agents.

Hongkong, December 23, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "WEST CADDOA," From SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI.

HE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and moreover at consigner's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on December 27, at 10 a.m. and December 28, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after December 29, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD. Hongkong, December 23, 1919.

STRUETHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship, "BRAVECOEUR," having arrived from Seattle via ports, on December 23, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon and stored at Consigner's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on December 30, 1919, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after December 30, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUETHERS & DIXON, INC., Agent. 1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Vaux Road, Central. Hongkong, December 23, 1919.

NOTICES.

LANDED IN TIME FOR THE

XMAS VACATION

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

THE "I. Z." THE "E. G. M."

\$18.00 \$15.00

"GOLD MEDAL"

\$16.50

"LAMBERT CHAMBERS" "VANTAGE"

\$17.00 \$9.75

TENNIS BALLS

MARKED 1920.

GOLF CLUBS

ALL MODELS FOR

LADIES AND GENTS.

INDOOR GAMES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA

DANCE RECORDS

IN STRICT TEMPO.

A 1861 Kawai Waltz ... Hawaiian Guitar Duet.

A 2016 Hawaiian Medley ... " " " "

A 6018 Bemicik Medley ... One Step Princess Band.

A 6062 Tres Bien ... One Step Jackers Bros.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

16, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL TEL 1949.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS.

FEDERAL TRUCKS, FISK TYRES.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW.

BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING.

ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts for a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat F

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.—

To Macao daily at 9 a.m. Saturdays at 2 p.m.
From Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. & S. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAISEN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BORNEO MARU—End of Dec. or Beg. of Jan.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
SUMATRA MARU—Sunday, 4th January.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—1 regular fortnightly service via Suez Canal, Middle of January.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.
TAMON MARU—Middle of January.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

MEXICO MARU (Calling Shanghai) Tuesday, 23rd December.
CHICAGO MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 27th December.
ARABIA MARU (Calling Shanghai) Tuesday, 30th December.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Sunday, 31st December.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSEU MARU—Friday, 2nd January.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Suez 15th January.
"OANPA" via Suez 18th January.
"ATREDE" via Suez 22nd January.
"AMOSTO" via Suez 26th January.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG, HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI, SWATOW, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

FOR SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"EDMORE" About January 2.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" About January 5.
"ICONIUM" About January 20.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT" About February 1.
"WHEATLAND" About February 15.

For PORTLAND direct.

"WAWALONA" About January 2.
"COAKET'S" About January 22.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "IDA"

ABOUT DECEMBER 28th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "CAPE MAY"

LATE JANUARY.

Via PANAMA.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

E. H. ING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,

viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1118. 25, Wing Woo Street, Central.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leaves Hongkong.

SHINYO MARU 11,000 11th December.

SHIBERIA MARU 20,000 15th January.

KOREA MARU 8,000 23rd January.

TENYO MARU 27,000 3rd February.

*From Yokohama. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leaves Hongkong:

KIYO MARU 17,200 January 9th.

ANYC MARU 18,800 March 13th.

SRIYO MARU 14,000 May 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.

RINGS BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

SHIPPING

CP & OS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	TO VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	Dec. 23	Jan. 13
Empress of Japan	Jan. 14	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 8	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 23	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Mar. 17	April 7
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Monteagle	Mar. 23	April 15
Empress of Asia	April 8	April 28
Empress of Japan	May 12	June 2
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan	July 7	July 23
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19

Passage Fare Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

EMPEROR OF JAPAN Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

EMPEROR OF ASIA Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

EMPEROR OF JAPAN Gold 6,000 Tons Reg. Gold

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LIFE ASSURANCE INQUIRY.

QUESTION OF SOLDIERS' LAPSED POLICIES.

At the Board of Trade inquiry into industrial life assurance by a Committee presided over by Lord Parmoor, which resumed at the Hotel Windsor, London, on October 29, evidence was given in explanation of specific cases brought before the notice of the Committee.

In the case of an alleged refusal by an insurance society to pay the policy in respect of a person who died of valvular disease of the heart two years after the issue of the policy, a representative of the society in question said in explanation that they were satisfied on a medical ruling that valvular disease of the heart could affect a person over a period as long as two years, and that they were in order in declining to pay the policy and accordingly the whole of the premiums paid were returned and accepted, and a receipt obtained for them.

A Member of the Committee: Do I understand you had no medical evidence whatever about this particular case?

You assumed, because a person dies of valvular disease of the heart, that the disease existed two years ago, basing your assumption merely on a general principle. Yes. We have to take some guiding

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Page 5.)

3. When the bill becomes law those members of the Hongkong Defence Corps who were formerly members of the Hongkong Volunteer Force or Hongkong Volunteer Reserve will revert automatically to their former status and ranks in those bodies, but the Ordinances relating to those two bodies will require revision and it is proposed to introduce legislation for that purpose as soon as possible.

4. Simultaneously with the coming into operation of this bill it is proposed to issue a proclamation cancelling the calling out of the Volunteer Corps for actual military service and also a proclamation cancelling the enrolment of the members of the Volunteer Reserve as members of the Volunteer Force, so that members of those two bodies will revert to their former peace status.

5. These proclamations will take effect from and after the 31st day of December, 1919.

The Bill was read a first time and passed.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. H.E. the General Officer Commanding: I suppose the G.O.C. may be expected to say a few words on a Bill of the kind. The Bill itself is nothing, but it is on the future I wish to say a few words to this Committee which His Excellency the Governor has described. I shall ask permission to add one more member and that is a member to represent the men who have returned from active service. With such a representative Committee we shall be able to produce the Bill which will be simple enough, the regulations are important—regulations which will be satisfactory. The regulations of the old Defence Corps were drawn with great care and were taken from the Territorial Force regulations. They have been found very suitable and I am sure they will be well suited to any volunteer corps whatever. At present all I am at liberty to say is that I shall recommend that the number of drills be considerably reduced and the number of days in camps. I cannot conclude without once more thanking the old Defence Corps for their magnificent services and I trust that on the first parade of the new corps I shall see most of the same faces again with many more young members who have joined the Colony since the war. Many who have returned, about the age of 21 or 22 will really be trained men and will not want any recruits drill at all but there are a certain number of young men who have reached the age of 20 since the armistice and these are the men we should like to get in as recruits. I am quite sure they will not hang back when they see their seniors joining. I wish success to the new Corps (Applause).

The Bill was read a second time, went through Committee without amendment and was finally passed.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock said before the Council adjourned he would like to rise on a point of order. His Excellency made an observation with regard to the practice of this Council in regard to notices being given of questions. He did not for one moment dispute that it was so by general regulations but it had been the practice in the past and was also well known in the House of Commons, for members to be allowed to ask questions arising out of answers to previous questions of which notice had been given. He was not speaking without some experience of the Legislative Council in this Colony. When he made these remarks, he first took his seat on the Council as acting Attorney General as far ago as February 1896—over 23 years ago—and since then for two-thirds of his time in the Colony he had been either an official or unofficial member of the Council. He quite realised that some supplementary questions might be difficult to answer without notice but he did not think that could be said with regard to his question. It would be easy for the Government to answer straight out and at once whether the authorities had communicated with the Secretary of State upon this alleged offer to the police recruits when they left home that their pay would be increased on their arrival. He thought it would be an easy question to answer and in asking this question he thought he was following not only with the practice but the Council and the well known practice at home which was accepted by the House of Commons.

His Excellency replied that with regard to practice he confessed he was speaking from knowledge of the regulations as they stood.

If it had been the custom of the Council in the past to ignore the regulations, he submitted it was time the custom was abolished. The Hon. member had referred to the House of Commons. There were many things in the House of Commons they did not follow and he thought wisely and he considered this one of them. He had experience of other Councils and there is no Colony where supplementary questions are allowed without notice.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The following votes were recommended by H.E. the Governor and came before the Finance Committee. \$3,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (24) Miscellaneous Works.

\$1,925 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Iron Bunks.

\$2,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Latrines and Urinals: Erection of a Latrine in Duddell Street.

\$1,320 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Launches and Boats: Repairs.

\$5,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, (29) Miscellaneous Water Works.

\$700 in aid of the following votes: Medical Department: Civil Hospital, Other Charges: Fuel and Light: \$600.00

Office of Health Officer of Port, Other Charges: Launch: Stores: 100.00

Total: \$700.00

\$240,000 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Special Allowance on Salaries.

\$700 in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Other, Charitable Allowances.

\$69,250 in aid of the following votes: Miscellaneous Services: New Government Offices: Electric Fans and Light: \$2,400.00

Lifts Maintenance: 350.00

Printing and Binding: Miscellaneous Papers: 8,000.00

Ordinances, Regulations, and Reports: 500.00

Stationery: 18,000.00

Transport of Government Servants: 40,000.00

Total: \$69,250.00

\$300 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Purchase of the Superstructure of house No. 195, Sheung Shui, for the occupation of Indian Police.

\$500 on account of Charitable Services, Charitable Grant to Leung Yung.

\$27,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (13) Roads: (e) Tytan Gap to Shauiwan, Improving existing road.

\$500 in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Other Charges, Brushwood Clearing.

\$250 in aid of the following votes: Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges: Electric Fans and Light: \$150.00

Launch: Repairs: 100.00

Total: \$250.00

\$1,200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, (8) Taitan Tuk Pumping Station, Additional Quarters for Chinese Staff.

\$2,986.37 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Special Expenditure, Grinding Machine for Workshop.

\$1,750 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Furniture, Repairs, and Renewals.

\$775 in aid of the following votes: Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, Other Charges: Clothing for Prisoners: \$200.00

Executioner's Fees: 50.00

Incidental Expenses: 250.00

Materials for Repairs and Renewals: 200.00

Photography: 75.00

Total: \$775.00

\$40,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Water Works, (19) Maintenance of City and Hill District.

\$205 in aid of the vote Medical Department, B.—Hospitals and Asylums, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

\$12,660 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Passages, and Bonuses in lieu of Passages.

\$4,000 in aid of the following votes: Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon.

Water Works: (35) Maintenance of Water Works: \$3,000.00

(36) Water Account, (Meters, &c.), 1,000.00

Total: \$4,000.00

\$3,800 in aid of the following votes: Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories: Miscellaneous: (45) Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages: \$3,000.00

Water Works: (46) Maintenance of Lai-chikok: 800.00

Total: \$3,800.00

\$477 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Launches and Boats: Repairs.

\$7,500 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Purchase of Steam Launch "Blackhead".

\$294.45 in aid of the following votes: Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, Other Charges: Incidental Expenses: \$38.25

Ellis Kadoorie School: 101.61

Kowloon British School: 30.75

Incidental Expenses: 73.84

Total: \$294.45

\$200 in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, Other Charges: Extra Legal Expenses.

\$2,600 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Buildings, (1) Maintenance of Buildings.

\$500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Establishment, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

\$13,700 in aid of the following votes: Kowloon Canton Railway: Locomotive, Carriage, and Wagon Expenses, Other Charges: Coal: \$13,000.00

Fanning Branch Line, Other Charges: 700.00

Total: \$13,700.00

\$4,745 in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, Exhumation at the Kai Lung Wan Cemetery.

\$75 in aid of the vote Colonial Secretary's Department, Other Charges, Incidental Expenses.

\$800 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Water Works, (22) Water Account, (Meters, &c.).

\$1,200 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (24) Miscellaneous Works.

\$4,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Miscellaneous, (34) Typhoon and Rainstorm Damages.

\$2,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Drainage, (34) Miscellaneous Drainage Works.

\$900 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, Additions and Alterations to Shauiwan Police Station.

\$3,000 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, C.—Prison, Other Charges, Subsistence of Prisoners.

\$2,750.50 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Furniture for "Lysholt," The Peak: Furniture: \$2,675.50

Valuers' Fee: 75.00

Total: \$2,750.50

\$6,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (19) Roads: (g) Lugard Road Extension.

\$4,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (13) Roads: (j) Road contouring Mt. Gough from Findlay Road to Gough Hill Road.

The financial minutes were all accepted.

On the Council resuming His Excellency expressed thanks to Mr. R. G. Shewan who is retiring, for his services.

Hon. Mr. Shewan in reply said he felt he had reached the age when he should give way to a younger man. Before announcing the adjournment His Excellency expressed the season's compliments to hon. members.

XMAS TREE AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Never has the Peak Hotel presented a gayer appearance than it did yesterday, when Santa Claus met about 150 children who had been gathered together at his invitation.

The first part of the afternoon was devoted to games and dancing. The lounge had been cleared of everything but a stage in the corner which presented a mysterious curtained front and aroused much speculation in the minds of the youngsters.

A patient pianist played "tune" after "tune" and the little ones paired off and one stepped and fox trotted with skill and vim. It was sweet to see the efforts of the tiny ones who had not yet mastered the art of stepping correctly. One baby couple with arms encircling each other pivoted around at a pace and with a persistence that would have laid their elders flat upon their backs.

Boys who thought dancing effeminate played on the roof garden, and the tiniest of tiny tots played games in odd rooms and corners. There was plenty of space and plenty was needed to accommodate the large gathering of mothers and fathers, not forgetting the amahs. Every corner of the main floor of the hotel resounded to laughter and music and the ecstatic shrieks of joy as various surprises were provided.

There was great interest in the raffle for a baby doll in a bed and for a camera. Each girl and boy was asked to take a piece of paper, and one happy child won the prize in each class.

Tea was served in the verandah of the dining room, and then dancing was resumed until 5.45, when the children were all marshalled into the dining room and placed upon rows of chairs. It was a lovely sight to see the expectant faces looking towards the beautiful monster tree, which was so big that fancy had run riot in the decoration. Lanterns, balloons and silver tinsel gleamed and glittered and showed up a lovely display of toys and gifts.

Age and sex had been considered in the classification and every child got a suitable present. With a sound of stamping and tinkling of bells, Santa Claus, entered from an improvised corridor of bunting, and after addressing a few words to the cheering children proceeded to dole out the gifts. It took a long time for there were 150 gifts on that tree, and many willing hands helped Mrs. Blair to cut them from the tree and give them to Santa Claus to distribute.

Several young ladies were roped in for the task and were presented with charming gifts at the conclusion.

The delight of the children was lovely and when Captain Basil Tylor asked them to give three cheers for Father Xmas, the response was all that could be desired.

As the children passed from the Xmas tree to return to the lounge where further entertainment awaited them, each child was presented with a box of sweets, and then all were arranged facing the stage in eager anticipation and curiosity as to what the drawn curtains concealed. At this point Mr. Dick Hancock asked the children if they realized that Santa Claus alone could not have given them the good time they had had, and spoke of the unselfish and hard work Mrs. Blair had devoted to the party, that it had been necessary to plan and work for weeks beforehand and that in addition to being grateful to her, he hoped the children would grow up as unselfish and capable as she is. Then he called for three cheers and a singer, for Mrs. Blair.

The curtains before the stage were now drawn back and revealed a magician's lair, where two clever young conjurers entertained a most enthusiastic and awed audience for half an hour; and after this the party broke up, and tired and excited little ones clutched their treasures in their arms and went home to live it all again in dreams.

After dinner an impromptu dance for grown ups was kept up till midnight.

Tse Shui Shing who was charged at the Criminal Sessions yesterday with murdering a woman at Cheung Chau was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to death.

Spent your Evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Lounge.

NIGHT ALARM IN TENEMENT.

Before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning a Chinese was charged with breaking into house No. 13 Connaught Road West, and stealing a cash box containing money and jewellery, belonging to an occupier of a cubicle on the third floor.

The complainant, stated that at 5 a.m. yesterday while he was asleep in bed he was awakened by an inmate who intimated that a burglar was in the house, and he was asked if he saw the burglar coming out of his cubicle. He got up and switched on the light.

He saw a basket containing documents and money beside the safe in the cubicle. He discovered the safe was unlocked. The key attached to his girdle was found to be cut. He raised an alarm, and all the inmates got up and a search of the premises was made. Witness was told that the burglar who was holding a torch went away through the back of the flat. Witness and others came to the rear cubicle and saw some one lying on a bed whose appearance was unknown to them. Witness suspected him to be the thief and he was detained and searched. A pair of clippers and a razor were found on a table beside the bed. Underneath the matting of the bed were six silver dollars and gold buttons. The cash box was found at the cubicle.

Defendant said he was given permission by a friend to occupy the cubicle. He had no knowledge of the theft. was a commotion in the house and he got up with others to ascertain the cause. An hour after he was accused.

Mr. Leo d'Almada who was in Court said he was representing the friend of the defendant in question who said he was not acquainted with the defendant.

His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[By Arrangement with the Wah Tat Yat Po.]

IS THIS AN ACT OF WAR?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22. General Li Hau Ki of Fukien reports that the Japanese Consul has imposed the following conditions as preliminary to the withdrawal of the Japanese warships from Chinese waters:

(1) Guaranteed protection of Japanese immigrants.

(2) Suppression of the boycott.

(3) Chinese forces to be withdrawn. The Japanese Minister tells the Foreign Minister that nothing can yet be done. His enquiry is not yet completed.

The peace conference is to be reopened.

General Feng Kuo Chang, the ex-president, is very ill with pneumonia. An unconfirmed report says that he has died of it.

REFUSING DUTY.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE CHARGED.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, Dennis Lavender, a Police constable attached to No. 7 Police Station, was charged with refusing to go on patrol duty at 12 midnight on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., prosecuting, said defendant was ordered to attend a defaulter's parade yesterday for being absent from duty on Saturday night and with being drunk. He fined him \$5 and made an order that his special duty at the Chinese theatres be cancelled, as he considered him to be unfit to perform duty of that kind. At 6 p.m. yesterday he received a telephone message from Inspector Macdonald who intimated that defendant approached him in the charge room at No. 7 Station, and refused to go on duty. He told the Inspector to inform defendant that refusing duty was a serious matter, and unless he performed his duty in the usual manner he would be brought before the Magistrate. At midnight, the defendant again appeared before the Inspector, and absolutely declined to go on for duty. Defendant was then charged.

Defendant when charged this morning said: "I wish to say that as I was not considered in a fit condition to do special duty, I was not fit to go on patrol duty."

His Worship: Your explanation does not improve your position at all. It seems to me that you have been seriously insubordinate to your superiors. I sentence you to one month's hard labour.

NOTICES.

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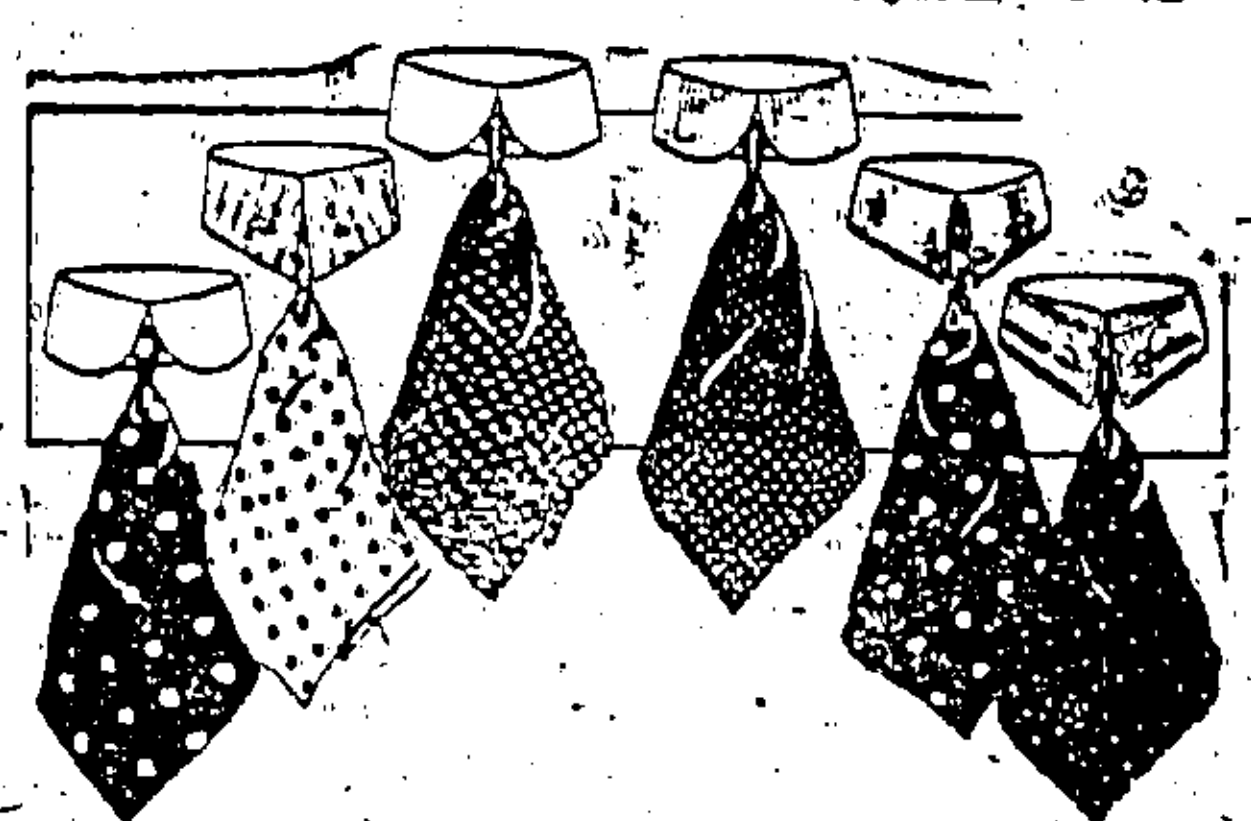
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A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY
DR. WALTON HUBBARD, C.S.B.

Member of the Board of Lectureship
of The Mother Church, The First
Church of Christ, Scientist,
in Boston, Mass.

Introducing the Lecturer, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—It was in the year 1866 that Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science. During the time that has elapsed since that date the movement has spread to practically every quarter of the globe. There are now some 87 churches and societies in England which is about double the number ten years ago. The increasing interest in the subject is chiefly due to its efficacy in healing sin and disease of every nature. People for the most part turn to it for relief only after other systems have failed, and the fact that Christian Science is able to produce satisfactory results in such cases is added testimony to its healing power. It is essentially a practical religion and the beauty of its teachings is that they can be demonstrated by any sincere student to the extent that he understands them. The purpose of the lecture this afternoon is to present the subject correctly and to bear witness to the facts regarding the life and work of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Eddy. Dr. Hubbard, the lecturer, is a member of the Board of Lectureship of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, and after many years devoted to the study and practice of Christian Science is well qualified to give you a clear exposition of its teachings. He is here this afternoon at the request of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hong-kong.

Had some great material legacy been given to you and you had learned under what conditions you might appropriate it, I am sure that you would feel a great sense of happiness and expectancy. And you would be willing and eager to do all that is necessary in order that you might quickly receive that which you believed would prove so great a blessing.

There is a gift which divine Love has given you. It is greater by far than all the treasure in the storehouses of the world. It gives to you what money cannot buy, for not only does it feed and clothe you, but it brings you bodily health, and peace and joy such as you have never known. This wonderful gift is the understanding and power which comes to you when you recognize your true relationship to God, and which when applied to human conditions brings health and harmony.

DIVINE LAW AVAILABLE.

The explanation of God's law and its availability to all mankind was taught and demonstrated by Jesus the Christ, but for many centuries it has been maintained that the major portion of the reward for Christian living is to come at some future time, as if one has unlimited and immediately available funds in the bank but has been made to believe by his friends that the rules of the bank are such that he cannot use the money for many years to come. Christian Science furnishes the rule by which the power that Jesus used in accomplishing his wondrous works is made immediately available, and because its beneficent power can make over and bless every phase of our material existence it is the most important subject that can come to our consideration. The wisdom of this world has failed not only to heal from discord and sin but to heal from disease. And it will continue to fail in its treatment of disease until it is recognized that sickness is sick thought expressed on the body, and that sick thought is cast out through spiritual understanding. The wonder is that the fact that disease is mental has been hidden from the world for so long, and that human thought can continue to cling to material remedies in spite of their very apparent record of failure. That the patient must have faith in the physician in order to get results is quite generally admitted. Notwithstanding this admission, the human mind is so material in its thinking that it ignores the mental aspect of disease and continues its futile search in the material. In this daily practice the physician comes in contact with symptoms and conditions that cannot be accounted for materially. The moment one assumes that these are mental manifestations and looks for confirmation of this assumption he finds it on every hand.

During the time that I was studying medicine and before I actually engaged in the practice, the statement was made to me on several occasions and by different persons that any effect which followed the use of medicine was not material but mental. The idea seemed quite impossible to me at the time, still when things occurred that were of such a nature that they could not be accounted for on any material basis I remembered what had been said and finally I began to see that some things at least were mental. This investigation went on and finally resulted in the conviction that all disease is mental and that any result which has ever been obtained has come about as a mental manifestation. Where before I saw nothing

but material conditions I could now see the mental factor everywhere. In my own experience I have seen a person who suffered from a condition for which I prescribed at various times, fail to receive any relief from one sort of tablet while the administration of a tablet containing just half the quantity of the same drug but with a different colour and taste was always followed by most marked results. It has been my experience also that those people who believed that it took strong medicine to cure them were much more apt to be quickly benefited if the medicine through its disgusting taste impressed them as being very strong.

On the other hand I remember one person who thought he was unusually susceptible to the supposed action of drugs. No matter how minute the quantity of drug which was given him his illness was immediately very greatly increased, yet he insisted that he must have medicine. Powders that had no more medicinal action than chalk would produce this aggravation, as well as medicine, so it was evident that this too was mental.

MATERIAL METHODS FAIL.

Anyone who goes back into the history of material medicine is impressed by the fact that for practically every diseased condition there has been a continual succession of drugs, one following the other; and it is always claimed for the last one, with the greatest enthusiasm and positiveness that it certainly does heal the disease, and in support of this contention there may be offered the records of many cases that have been given. Human thought is not much given to retrospection along this line. If it were it would remember that all the drugs that have followed each other in the treatment of disease, and have been successively discarded, have had the same glowing record when they were first used. The reason for this is that it is not the drug but the belief in it which accomplishes the healing. Those who discover and bring forth a remedy are strong in their belief that it will cure, because the remedy is the outcome of a definite conviction as to how the disease should be treated; so they obtain marked results, while those who prescribe the same drug later on have no such deep conviction, and because of their previous experience may be even mildly sceptical. This state of thought brings about failure.

Because the new remedy with its short-lived record of success always takes the place of the old with its final record of failure, these successive changes are announced in the name of progress. The extent of the failure is seen in the fact that every material thing, vegetable, mineral, and animal, which imagination conceived to have a medicinal action has been tried. The ignorance of the medical methods of a hundred years ago is laughed at by the men who seriously believe that extracts from calves and pigs can make them better men.

Now the history of every material method including surgery is the same as that of drugs. The results which come are according to the belief which is entertained about them. One has only to glance through the medical journals to see that physicians themselves are condemning many of the operations and methods which the world at large has been taught to believe would heal them. Almost every one can recall operations and methods which were quite the rage a few years ago but are seldom heard of to-day, and it is perfectly safe to predict that the surgical procedures which seem successful to-day will be discarded for others to-morrow.

The casual observer may be made to believe that these operations were reasonably successful and were only abandoned because other and better operative methods had been discovered. Investigation will show, however, that the operation was most successful during its early history, and that some thing detrimental—some disturbing after effect—appeared with greater and greater frequency until the method was abandoned for another so new that it had not had time to acquire a record of failure.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LOGICAL.

In what has been said there is no disposition to criticize the medical profession or to minimize whatever of good it may be accomplishing, but it is no kindness to them to refrain from stating the truth. The greatest blessing that can come to both the doctor and the world is to learn why it is that no material method is of permanent avail and that it is God who not only "forgiveth all thine iniquities" but "who healeth all thy diseases."

In my search for the best mental means with which to heal the mental conditions which produced disease, Christian Science came in for its share of investigation. It was the one method which I thought I did not want because it would not mix with any of my material thinking, but it was the only method I could accept because it was the only one which maintained the logic of its reasoning. When human thought is filled with fear and belief in disease, no human statement to the contrary will suffice, and the thought which heals must be so evidently the divine idea, that it comes to human consciousness as the very voice of God to destroy and dispel the error. Such a system is Christian Science and it only asks to be known by its fruits.

ITS DISCOVERER AND FOUNDER.

It is essential in undertaking the study of Christian Science that one

should know something of the one to whom it was revealed, and some of the factors which led to its discovery. The revelation came to Mrs. Eddy because the particular qualities of thought which she possessed made it inevitable. She was always of a deeply religious nature. In her secular studies the trend of her thought is shown in the fact that her favourite studies were natural philosophy, logic, and moral science, together with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. There was in all that she did a persistence that is very striking. A study of her life shows that every material thing which might have brought some sense of satisfaction and peace crumbled to ashes within her grasp, yet she never faltered nor lost faith that God would show her the way out if she persisted with sufficient diligence. She investigated every material system of healing and finally decided that all causation must be mental; yet it required twenty years of effort before she really understood that all causation was Mind, God, and a number of years more before it had unfolded with sufficient clarity to be given to the world. So Christian Science came as a result of patient, unflinching effort to know God's law, and to the one who possessed the qualities of thought which made its revelation humanly possible.

Because the study of Christian Science has enabled us to know the power and love of God and to recognize and appreciate much more fully what the Master did for us in his demonstration of this power and love, we are grateful to Mrs. Eddy for having made it possible. There is no human gift that can compare to the gift of spiritual understanding, for it brings joy into every phase of living. Those who have not felt its beneficence cannot understand why Christian Scientists express so great appreciation of Mrs. Eddy because they cannot conceive of the greatness of the gift, while those who know something of the richness of it wonder that so often we forget to be grateful.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

It is the common experience of those who study Christian Science that there comes to them a much larger, clearer understanding of God than they had before. In her writings Mrs. Eddy quite properly and with Biblical precedent uses a number of terms for the Supreme Being each one of which expresses some particular quality of the divine Principle. It is interesting and helpful in studying what she has written to stop and consider just why a particular term for God is used in any given sentence. It will invariably be found that the word chosen not only explains her meaning better than any other, but that by its use one's understanding of Life, or Spirit, or of whatever synonym for God has been used, is increased, and one is conscious of spiritual growth.

In discussing the nature of God let us begin with the fact that God is Mind, because by recognizing this we are enabled to see more clearly the inseparable relationship which exists between God and man, and to see that because of this relationship man manifests the qualities of God, of Mind, and nothing else.

It is generally admitted that there is a Supreme Being and that he is omnipotent and omniscient.—To say that God is omniscient, all-knowing, is stating that God is infinite Mind, for Mind alone knows, understands. When Daniel said, "Blessed be the name of God for ever and ever: for wisdom and might are his," and when Paul said, "To God only wise, be glory," they both admitted infinite Mind which alone possesses infinite wisdom and makes it manifest.

DIVINE MIND AND DIVINE IDEA.

In order that we may better understand the operation, the activity, of infinite Mind let us illustrate the divine Mind by using the ordinary conception of a human mind as an example. You say your friend has a fine mind. You say you know this because he has many fine ideas which he expresses. You have never seen his mind but you have known the expression of it in ideas. If he never moved a muscle, never spoke a word, you would rightly conclude that there was no mind there. So a mind to be called a mind must be filled with ideas, and an idea by virtue of being an idea must be expressed. It is impossible to conceive of a mind filled with ideas, yet unexpressed; for a mind with no expression is not a mind but a blank. How do you know that a rock has no mind and no ideas? Why simply because it has no expression, for where there are ideas there is expression. The infinite Mind therefore, is filled with an infinite number of ideas or thoughts, which must be expressed, and the activity, the expression, the manifestation of these ideas constitutes man and the universe. God's ideas express Him in countless spiritual forms which "range from the infinitesimal to infinity, and the highest ideas are the sons and daughters of God." As God's ideas we exist in Him and because we exist in Him the Scriptures so declare that "in him we live, and move, and have our being."

There is a further quality of an idea which it will be necessary for us to consider. An idea has no ability to do anything or to be anything except as the idea of the mind in which it exists. It cannot change itself and so become more, or less, or different, than mind intended it should be, because it has no volition of its own

and must of necessity express exactly what mind intends it should express. For example: If you have a thought of love for your neighbour, this idea cannot get away from you and change itself into a thought of hate. The ideas in Mind must of necessity express exactly what Mind intends they should express. Now the real man is, as we have shown, the perfect idea of infinite Mind, and has only divine volition. He has therefore no ability to choose to do evil or to be sick, nor can he ever become separated from the Mind which contains him. Man, then, God's idea, God's image and likeness, has all the qualities of God, and not a single quality that is not of Him. He is therefore healthy and holy; perfect, spiritual, and immortal.

What are these qualities which man as the idea of infinite Mind must manifest? The various terms for God define His nature, and every synonym is used because it expresses some quality of deity which was not so readily apparent in any other term. Life, Truth, Love, Soul, Spirit, Principle, Father-Mother, are but other terms for Mind, each expressing its own peculiar character yet readily interchangeable with any other term, so that it is just as correct to say that man is the idea of Life or of Love as to say that he is the idea of Mind.

Life, Truth, and Love are the three terms that together express Mind most completely, and man who is Mind's idea expresses Life in perfect, healthful, immortal existence, expresses Truth in his manifestation of spiritual being, which alone is real and true, and expresses Love in the infinite manifestation of the goodness of God.

UNREALITY OF MATTER.

Because it is true that man is the idea of infinite Mind he cannot be material, and this material body will have to be accounted for in some other way. Matter seems very real to the human mind, yet the deepest material thinkers maintain that matter has no existence in and of itself. They say that it is simply a manifestation of law. Our education has been such that we have accepted any material object such as iron, or wood, or stone, to be very real and substantial and having this reality and substantiality within itself. It can readily be seen that the seeming substantiality of a piece of iron is not within the iron, for if the material laws of cohesion and attraction which bind the atoms and molecules together, the law of gravitation which gives the iron weight and the various other laws which go to make up its material appearing were removed the iron would vanish into nothingness. So these material thinkers see and admit that matter is simply a manifestation of material thought, but they go on with a line of thought which maintains that these material laws proceed from the infinite Being.

Now Christian Science agrees with them in admitting that matter is simply an expression of thought but denies absolutely that this thought is of God. On the contrary it maintains that the material man and the material universe are expressions of beliefs that are counterfeits of the true ideas. On page 60 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy has said that "every creation or idea of Spirit has its counterpart in some matter belief." All the beliefs which are termed material laws, the beliefs known as sin, sickness, and death, the belief in a material man and a material universe are counterfeits of the spiritual creation. These various beliefs are not of God because they are contrary to His nature. The material man manifests sin, sickness, and materiality, which are the direct opposites of those qualities of health, holiness, and spirituality, which the real and spiritual man must inevitably manifest as the image and likeness of God. The material man is therefore but a counterfeit, an expression of material belief and not of that truth which is God.

It is not maintained that we have been able fully to demonstrate that matter is unreal, but thousands have been able to annul what are thought to be unchanging material laws through the recognition of the law of Spirit. Now to break and annul any of the laws of matter through the application of spiritual law, proves that they can all be overcome when we understand God's law more fully. For the present we apply our understanding of the law of Love to those material conditions of sickness and sin which trouble us most and which we most clearly see are no part of God's creation.

OUT OF MATTER INTO SPIRIT.

In beginning the study of Christian Science one need not trouble about the doctrine of the unreality of matter. The vital thing is to learn more about God. As our spiritual understanding increases, one after another of our material beliefs is seen to be false, and healthful material conditions and harmonious mental conditions are brought about through our righteous thinking, and we are encouraged to press on till we shall have completely demonstrated the unreality of matter.

We get rid of the belief in the reality of matter only by degrees; but the destruction of any single diseased condition by mentally unseeing it is proof that disease is mental, and falsely material. If it were not could not be changed by correct thinking. Every physical healing resulting from Christian Science treatment is evidence not only that disease is mental but that matter itself is but an expression of material thought. Entirely

apart from the conclusion deduced from Christian Science there is ample evidence that disease is mental. There are many authenticated instances of persons who have been instantaneously freed from long established infirmities through some sudden mental shock such as fire or lightning. A mental shock could not destroy disease unless the disease were in human consciousness to be destroyed. Many peculiarities about disease which are readily explainable from a mental standpoint are accounted for materially through the most fantastic flights of speculation.

MATERIAL BELIEFS DECEIVE.

Since the advent of the germ theory of disease there has been a constant effort to include as many diseases as possible in this category. The very fact that the previous conviction of the cause of a disease could be so readily discarded for the belief that germs were the offenders shows how hesitant the world should be in accepting any conclusion along this line.

Some investigators became convinced that certain microscopic forms of vegetable life which they found present in disease were the cause of it. They conducted experiments which to them seemed to prove conclusively that this was true. The foundation of their theory was that each disease was produced by a different germ; that is that the pneumococcus produced pneumonia, the tubercle bacillus tuberculosis, and so on. A few of these germs were such common everyday sort of vegetables that they were present no matter what the disease and so they did not count very much, but there were a dozen or so that were sufficiently select to be accounted the cause of as many diseases. Unfortunately there are many diseases that seem contagious or infectious, but there are not enough varieties of germs to go around. No suitable germ has been found for many of the diseases which are presumed to be caused by them, and this failure is often accounted for by maintaining that these microscopic growths are so small that the most powerful microscope fails to reveal them—a most accommodating theory. To add to the confusion it is now asserted that the pneumococcus is not the only germ which produces it, but that there are several others. And these germs are found in as great numbers in the mouth of a healthy person as in that of a sick one, so that it would seem to the unprofessional observer that it might just as well be argued that the healthy person's health is due to germs as to maintain that the sick one's sickness is caused by it, since the same germs are present both in sickness and health.

Moreover, the germ theory could only be established by maintaining that there is just one particular germ for each disease, causing its peculiar train of symptoms, for in no other way could the individual characteristics of the disease be accounted for. But once having established the belief that germs produce disease and finding repeatedly that the right one was not present, it was necessary to maintain that some other germ was the offender, in spite of the fact that this offers the basis for disproving the whole germ theory, because it is an admission of the exact opposite of the foundation on which it rests.

Now many physicians are beginning to recognize the difficulty in which they find themselves; the confusion and contradiction of it all. They are beginning to state that it is probable that germs do not cause disease after all, because one after another of the most fundamental conclusions about them are being shaken. The things that seemed almost proved a few years ago are now proving to be false. Thousands of cattle, comprising choice herds of milk cows, have been destroyed because bacteriologists "knew" that they had tuberculosis and were giving it to humanity, yet now they "know" that cows never caused a single case of human tuberculosis. And anyone who responded to tuberculosis as a test for tuberculosis was branded as having it, although now it is found that 95 per cent of well people respond to this test and the healthier they are the more vigorously do they respond.

The more recent history of disease—the apparent control of some contagious condition on the one hand and the uncontrollable epidemic on the other—is baffling to the materialist but an open book to anyone who has some degree of spiritual understanding.

RESULTS OF WRONG THINKING.

All the varied beliefs in disease may be likened to a river of material thought. At one time it was a wide and shallow stream spread out over a great breadth of materiality, for there were many supposed causes and conditions regarding it. An ineffectual effort was made to stop its flow entirely by a dam composed of all the material curative measures in use. A constant effort was made to stop the leaks and repair the breaks which the beliefs in sickness made in the dam, with whatever was believed would best serve, whether it was medicine, or climate, or diet, or some other so-called curative measure. The total amount of sick beliefs that were going over the dam was not lessened at all, but they did not often break through very violently in any one place. As time went on the beliefs changed; the river became narrower and deeper. Its source—the beliefs in disease—had not grown less,

but the channel of thought through which it flowed was narrowed down so that it covered less ground, because the many and varied beliefs regarding the cause of disease had in most instances given way to the belief in germs.—The dam still obstructs the flow of the stream and the beliefs in disease break through as before. The belief in germs breaks through perhaps in the form of diphtheria, but there is a comparatively strong belief that there is material on hand which will stop this difficulty. Then perhaps the germs break through in typhoid, but here too there is material which at this time is believed in with sufficient confidence to stop the flow. But finally the belief in germs breaks through as influenza or pneumonia, where there is no material belief which is sufficiently strong to stop it and it flows until it is down to its normal level.

It is inevitable that just so long as the world builds up its belief in disease that disease will be manifested. It may delude itself into thinking it is making progress by apparently checking some one disease, but the total manifestation is not lessened in the least.

The only way to be rid of disease is to stop it at its source. The beliefs from which it proceeded must be replaced by spiritual understanding. Then shall we see in place of this stream of sickness and death the river of Life which John saw. "And he showed me a pure river of water of Life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." Not material medicine but the leaves of the tree of Life, which proceeds from the throne of God, has God provided for our healing.

THE BIBLE REVEALED.

Because Christian Science is the statement of the divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, which Jesus taught and demonstrated so many centuries ago, the spiritual understanding gained through its study unfolds the Scriptures in a most marvellous way. Language has developed down through the ages so that we now have terms which were not in use in Bible times and which are particularly helpful in teaching spiritual facts. One of these is the word mind. When the Old Testament was written there seems to have been no such word in use and where this word is found in our King James Version the original is invariably some word like "breath," or "mouth," or "heart."

In the New Testament, written hundreds of years later, the words which are translated mind are from a great variety of words, none of which seem to have the exact meaning which we give to it.

JOHN'S UNDERSTANDING OF TRUTH.

The Apostle John had an unusually clear understanding of the Master's teaching. We find that he begins his Gospel with a statement of the fundamentals of Christian Science, and although the word mind is not used, his argument is that all that is real is a manifestation of thought. He says, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." This term "the Word" is from the Greek Logos, which means (1) an idea or concept, and (2) the expression of that idea. Now no idea could have existence apart from mind, so that John's statement coincides exactly with Mrs. Eddy's statement that "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation" (Science and Health, p. 468).

Moreover John specifically denies that matter is of God when he says that without the Logos "was not any thing made that was made." This word "made" is used hundreds of times in the New Testament and never in the sense of "to make" or "to create" but means a present activity; that is, to come, or to come to pass. The divine manifestation is then simply the expression of spiritual ideas and must of necessity be altogether spiritual. Isaiah corroborates this conclusion by saying, "All flesh is grass, and all the goodness thereof is as the flower of the field: The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God shall stand for ever." Not flesh, but God's spiritual idea, the word, is real and endures. And the Master while maintaining that the kingdom of God is within you—that heaven is a state of consciousness—also maintained that flesh and blood could not enter. So then spiritual consciousness excludes matter.

It is quite frequently maintained that Christian Science denies the divinity of the Christ, although this is absolutely contrary to the fact. Consistent with its teaching that God is Mind and that man is God's perfect idea, it maintains that the Christ is "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583). John defines the Christ in the statement, "The Word was made flesh." The "Word"—that is the divine idea—"was made flesh," "not created flesh," for this word "made" is never used in that sense, but come to the flesh. Christian Scientists heartily agree with this thought, they gratefully acknowledge that Jesus manifested the Christ, the divine idea, revealing in his words and

works the true nature of God and man. We can all manifest in some degree the divine idea which Jesus manifested, for "of his fullness have all we received." To the degree that we really understand God do we demonstrate the Christ in our daily living, fulfilling Jesus' prophecy, "The works that I do, shall [ye] do also." Through patient, faithful effort we shall eventually come "unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

The slightest amount of spiritual understanding put into practice brings forth abundant results, and faith as a grain of mustard seed is sufficient to remove mountains of error.

Two very noticeable things about students of Christian Science are their daily study of the Bible and the frequency with which they pray. Most of those who are seen reading the Bible on railroad trains or in other places are Christian Scientists, and they are reading not "to be seen of men" but because its pages have been illumined by them through the study of Christian Science, and they allow nothing to deprive them of their reading.

PRAYER.

Many times in a day a student of Christian Science finds opportunity and necessity for prayer. If, as has been maintained, Christian Science is consistent with the teaching of the Master, it will be found not only that the prayer of the Christian Scientist conforms logically with its teaching but is absolutely in accordance with the instructions of the Master. He gave to his disciples a prayer, and in addition very definite instruction about praying for those things which they desired. The Lord's Prayer understood heals the sick. When we realize that there is no other kingdom—that is, that God rules over all and that sin and disease have no power—then the prayer, "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory," will heal the sick, not because we simply say these words but because we say them and understand that they are true.

In the Gospel according to Mark the Master says, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." The Revised Version puts it, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray believe that ye have received them, and ye shall have them." The attitude of the revisers has been to make changes only when the previous translation was manifestly wrong, so we should be able to accept this latter translation as correct, especially when we consider the fact that it is a method of prayer which was probably not familiar to those who made the translation, and no doubt many people who are numbered among the followers of Christ would scarcely understand how they could consistently offer such a prayer. To the Christian Scientist it is the definite confirmation of his method of prayer. We have previously brought out the fact that God is Mind and that man is the perfect idea of Mind, manifesting all the qualities of Life and Truth and of Love. When, therefore, there comes to human consciousness a thought of sickness and we desire to be conscious of health, we declare in the words of the Master that we "have received" health because it is the spiritual fact that God's child is always well, and we find that the Master's promise, "and ye shall have it," is fulfilled to the degree we have understood.

The reasoning of Christian Science brings divine Love close to human experience. The recognition that God is Mind and that man is His perfect idea is the basis for Christian Science healing. When we measure our thoughts by this divine standard and undertake as far as possible to entertain only that thought which we know to be of God, the thought which has made us sick or unhappy is eliminated.

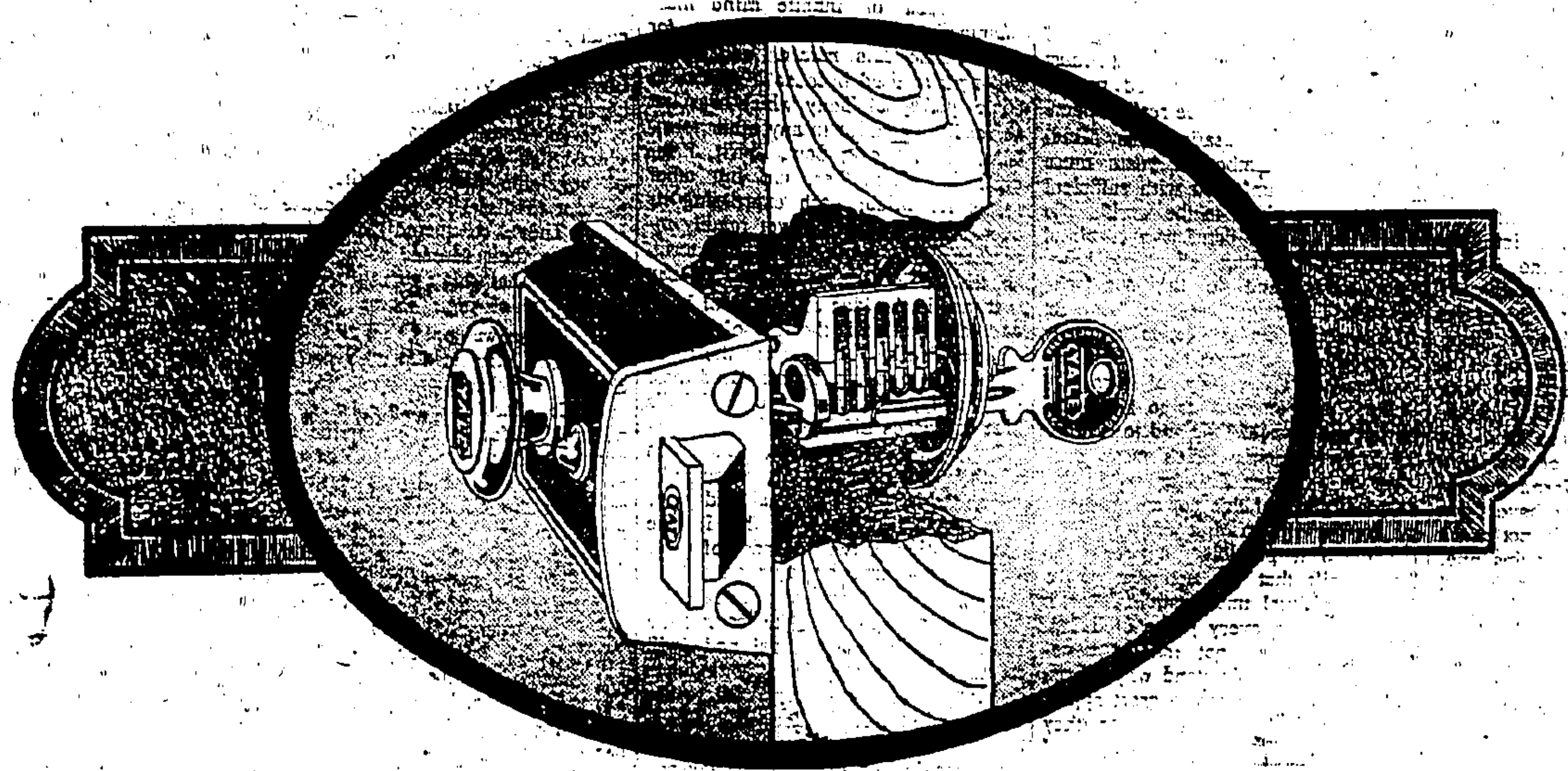
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRUTH.

The belief that one kind of disease is abnormal condition of the body is harder to heal than another is not the fact, and this erroneous thought should be denied. No wrong physical condition can be manifested for an instant except as it is the expression of wrong thinking, and right thinking eliminates one wrong thought as readily as another. Every claim of illness or sin or of discord which comes to Christian Science for healing is not a task to be done but one more welcome opportunity to prove again that Christian Science heals. "Progress is the law of God," Mrs. Eddy has said, and it is impossible to study God's law without making progress. Like the child with his daily lessons, we may not be conscious that we know more to-day than we did yesterday, yet with added understanding we should approach the problem with confidence to-day, which yesterday seemed not to yield.

(Continued on page 12.)

WHOOPIING COUGH.

WHEN your child has a whooping cough be careful to keep it in a cool and airy place. Give it plenty of fresh air. This remedy will quickly loosen the mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It has been used successfully in many epidemics and is a perfectly safe remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



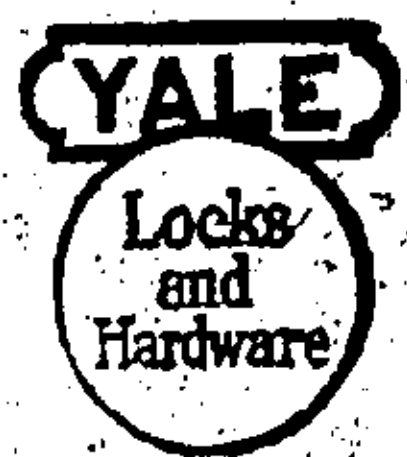
Put a YALE Night Latch on Your Door and Lock Trouble Out

The Yale Night Latch is a specialist—it does one thing well. It keeps the door locked when you want it locked. You can't fool a Yale Night Latch. If you haven't got the right key you can't open the door.

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OUR OVERSEA TRADE.

BRITAIN LOSING TO HER RIVALS.

"Great Britain is seen on all sides to be losing to her rivals the control of the plain-spoken comment on our trade, which she can produce pre-eminently, which for her own sake she must sell in ever larger quantities."

This is not pleasant reading for British manufacturers. Yet it is a passage typical of much of the plain-spoken comment on our trade, which appears in "British Dominions' Trade." Over and over again British trade fails, and that of her rivals succeeds in our Colonies.

"While British goods are costly and hard to get, American and Japanese manufacturers are filling the waiting markets at saleable prices." It is, we are told, sheer neglect on our part. The reputation of British-made goods stands as high as ever, but we do not study market conditions.

Meanwhile a big push in the Pacific is being made by Japan. The Japanese have used their territorial base in the Marshall Islands as a support to their trade campaign. The commercial possibilities of the Pacific are enormous, and so far they have been no more than tapped. The productiveness of these tropical and sub-tropical lands is incalculable. The Japanese are strongly in the field, but there are also the Americans, Dutch, and even the Chinese.

PRICE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

America and Japan are our great rivals in Australia, and New Zealand. The Midland Railway Company of Western Australia recently invited tenders for two locomotives. British and American manufacturers were asked to compete. The directors would, naturally, have preferred to place the order with some British firm, but the price here was \$3,000 higher than that obtained from the United States, and the order goes to an American firm, who will supply the locomotives for \$10,000 each, and deliver them in four months, whereas the English firm could not guarantee delivery under a year.

During the three years 1914-1917 the U.S.A. doubled the volume of her business with New Zealand, while Japan's trade accomplished a four-fold increase over its pre-war amount. The freight rate for Japanese goods from Tokyo to New Zealand is now 22s 6d, while that from London to New Zealand is 110s per ton. These facts are disturbing, and considered in conjunction with England's present manufacturing difficulties, go to emphasize further the necessity for the closest co-operation and sympathy with every overseas organization aiming at the extension of British trade.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

From South Africa it is reported that indents are being turned down by the British manufacturer particularly in machinery and motor lines, also boots and shoes, for the reason that he has so many orders from the home trade on his books. There is a feeling of keen disappointment that apparently the overseas trade is being sacrificed for the benefit of the home consumer. American representative are gleeful that the South African market is starved of British lines, and they are not missing any chances. The goods are wanted, and the buyer will not wait. And there are American, Italian, Swedish, and Dutch gentlemen waiting "on the doorstep" to pick up orders. — *Journal of Commerce.*

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 23rd DECEMBER, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

Banking Exchange 8/1 T. T.

Hongkong Bank ... \$630 s.

MAINTENANCE.

Canton Ins. ... \$390 b.

North China Ins. ... \$170 s.

Union Ins. ... \$185 s.

Yankee Ins. ... \$280 n.

Far Eastern ... T. 23 n.

Fire Insurance.

China Fire Ins. ... \$128 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. ... \$330 s.

Marine.

Douglas ... \$30 n.

H.K. Steamships ... \$22 n.

Indo-China (P&O) ... \$25 n.

Do. ... \$25 n.

Shell Transport ... \$305 n.

Star Line ... \$30 s.

Barter.

China Sugar ... \$211 n.

Malabar Sugar ... \$40 b.

Morroe.

Kailan Mining Adm. ... 90/- b.

Langkat ... T. 14 b.

Shanghai Loans ... \$118 b.

Humphreys ... \$84 s.

Kowloon Loans ... \$48 b.

Land Reclamation ... \$140 s.

West Point ... \$39 b.

Cotton Mills.

Ewo Cottons ... \$600 b.

Kung Yik ... \$351 b.

East King Mills ... \$300 n.

Oriental ... \$300 n.

Shanghai Cottons ... \$320 b.

Yangtze ... \$33 b.

Miscellaneous.

Cement ... \$6.80 b.

China Lights Old \$7.20 & New \$8.20 b.

China Provident ... \$7.30 s.

Dairy Farms ... \$22 b.

H.K. Electric ... \$33 b.

Maxim ... \$34 b.

Hongkong Rope ... \$32 s.

H.K. Tramways ... \$7.10 s.

Peak Tramways (Old) ... \$7 s.

do. (New) ... \$8.30 n.

Steam Laundry ... \$23 b.

H.K. Steel Foundry ... \$10 n.

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Watsons ... \$23 b.

Wm. Powells ... \$12 b.

Wiseham & Co. ... \$27 b.

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THE MOTOR B.N. ITS.

THE SCENE AT THE TEA HOUSE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon the trial of the three Chinese "motor bandits" was continued. They are charged on eight counts, covering armed robbery, murder, shooting with intent to murder and wounding.

Mr. Leo Longino, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

Mr. Hung, chief Chinese detective, continued his evidence, stating that nobody else was sitting at the table with the robbers in the tea house in Cathick Street. As soon as witness saw them, he went right up to the table, with four constables who were following him, and said, "We are detectives, we want to search you." The first prisoner asked "Why do you want to search us for?" Witness searched him and found a revolver on him. He next found several rolls of silver coin in the prisoner's pockets. Witness arrested him and asked the other constables to seize the remaining two men. The revolver (produced) was the one found. C.C. 48 arrested the second prisoner. The third prisoner crawled on his hands and knees and managed to escape. When hearing the door, the third prisoner turned round and pointing a revolver, fired three shots in witness' direction. Witness was standing near a door at the further end of the room. The first shot whizzed past his right arm. The second shot struck C.C. 48, and the third shot went wide of the mark. After C.C. 48 was hit in the arm, the second prisoner released himself and ran away. C.C. 211 fired a shot at the second and third prisoners who were escaping by means of the staircase. The shot, however, missed the mark and the prisoners ran away. C.C. 605 ran after them. Witness heard four shots fired. Witness then asked C.C. 211 to help him with the first prisoner and took the revolver from the latter. Seven chambers of the revolver were loaded. Prisoner was then taken down stairs and on the way he saw C.C. 605 sitting at the bottom of the staircase. He said: "I have been shot in the arm and abdomen." Witness immediately blew a police whistle. About four or five minutes later two constables arrived. Witness told them to take C.C. 605 to hospital. C.C. 605 was then taken in a rickshaw to the Government Civil Hospital. Witness then saw Sergeant Field coming up. He informed Sergeant Field that the robbers had gone up in the direction of Smithfield. The first prisoner was then taken to No. 7 Police Station. At 3.15 p.m. witness saw Sergeant Field and a party of detectives bringing the second and third prisoners to the station. At 3.30 p.m., in the presence of Inspector Grant, witness searched the first prisoner. He found \$86.40 in money in his pockets, also sixteen rounds of ammunition. At 6 p.m. witness took prisoners to the Government Civil Hospital, where an identification parade was held before C.C. 605.

Third prisoner: I did not fire at all while I was in the tea-house. Witness: Yes, you shot C.C. 48. One shot passed near my shoulder.

Third prisoner: As I was coming downstairs, I was seized by a European. My revolver dropped down.

C.C. 211 corroborated the chief Chinese detective's statement, and C.C. 48 gave evidence as to how he was shot at in the tea house.

The second prisoner said there were three other men in the tea-house, two of whom were armed with automatic pistols.

A Chinese cook at the restaurant said that on November 26 he was preparing some macaroni at the back of the shop. He saw five men enter the shop. There were five customers in the tea-shop at the time. He could only see part of the verandah. Two were sitting at one table and three at another. As soon as the Police came the three men ran to the balcony and then he heard shots being fired.

LOCAL WEDDING.

EVANS-GRIMBLE.

A wedding of great local interest took place at St. John's Cathedral at noon to-day when Mr. Sidney Evans, Deputy Ordnance Store Officer, Hongkong Naval Dockyard, was married, by special licence, to Miss Vida Grimble, eldest daughter of Mr. George Grimble, principal of Messrs. Grimble and Co.

There was a large gathering of the friends of the parties present at the Church.

The Rev. F. J. B. Hastings, R.N., officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a beautiful creation of white chamoise with silver girdle trimmed with orange blossoms, and a train of white brocade trimmed with chamoise and orange blossoms. She also wore a tulle veil surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried in her hand a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and asparagus ferns.

She was attended by her sister, Miss Doris Grimble, and Misses Stanley, Gurner, and Betty Kennet as bridesmaids.

Miss Gurner and Miss Grimble wore pretty dresses of Boston or

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Myogesan Maru," (Capt. Baba) arrived from Miki yesterday with 3,665 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Ichang," (Capt. de Wolf) arrived from Wuhu this morning with 2,300 tons of rice.

The s.s. "Kanjū Maru," (Captain Minna) arrived from Keelung yesterday with 1,650 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Fukuri Maru," (Capt. Yoshizawa) arrived from Keelung yesterday with 570 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Hugoton," (Capt. B. T. Voux) arrived from San Francisco this morning with 10,800 tons of oil.

The s.s. "Sinkiang," (Capt. Barkus) arrived from Shanghai via Amoy yesterday with 1,600 tons of general cargo and 162 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Loongsang," (Capt. Gill) arrived from Manila yesterday with 1016 tons of general cargo and 19 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Malay Maru," (Capt. Nishimura) arrived from New Orleans via Shanghai this morning with 1,100 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. West "Caddoa," (Captain Mygind) arrived from San Francisco via Shanghai yesterday with 1,287 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Taksang," (Capt. Picknell) arrived from Haiphong via Hoihow this morning with 1635 tons of rice and general cargo, and 24 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Idomeneus," (Capt. Gilmour) arrived from Yokohama via Shanghai this morning with 3,416 tons of through general cargo and 3 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Empress of Russia," (Capt. Robertson) arrived from Vancouver via Manila yesterday with 800 tons of general cargo, 140 European passengers and mails.

The s.s. "Kunghong," (Captain Chanchau) arrived from Shanghai via Pinghoi yesterday with 30 tons of general cargo, 40 cows and 38 pigs for Hongkong. She also brought one bag of mails.

The s.s. "Tango Maru," (Capt. Fujio) arrived from Yokohama via Nagasaki this morning with 4,375 tons of sawn oak and merchandise, and 541 tons of beer and matches. She also brought 54 packages of mails.

DEPARTED.

The s.s. "Taishun," (Capt. Halkett) sailed for Shanghai at 3 p.m., to-day with 1,200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Haiching," (Capt. Stewart) sailed for Foochow via Amoy and Swatow at 1 p.m., to-day with 1,000 tons general cargo.

The s.s. "Loksang," (Capt. Mooney) sailed for Haiphong via Hoihow at 8 a.m., to-day with 700 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Derawongse," (Capt. Shearer) sailed for Saigon and Swatow this morning with 2,000 cases cement and 10 boxes of gold.

MEXICAN EAGLE OIL CO., LTD.

Messrs Vernon and Smyth's London agents wire them that the above company has declared a final dividend of 35% for the year 1913/19 ended 30th June last, also an interim dividend of 5% on account of 1919/20, both payable in London on the 31st instant. The distribution for 1918/19, including 4% interim paid on the 31st December 1918, totals 39%, or 14% in excess of that paid for 1917/18.

coloured chamoise trimmed with georgette, and brown velvet hats and shoes and stocking to match; whilst little Miss Kennet wore an embroidered net frock and bonnet. They all carried bouquets of bronze coloured chrysanthemums and maidenhair ferns.

The duties of "bestman" were performed by Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R.

The wedding service was fully choral and the hymns "Voice that Breathed" and "O Perfect Love" were sung during the ceremony.

Mr. J. White who presided at the organ played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" as the happy couple left the Church after signing the Register.

The gathering afterwards adjourned to the Hongkong Hotel where a reception was held and the usual toasts were proposed and honoured.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans who, are the recipients of many beautiful and valuable presents will leave for England shortly. Mr. Evans having been transferred to a Home appointment.

NOTICES.

Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Import Shipping
Export Engineering

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI
BRANCHES: HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKING, CHUNGKING, CHINA, HONGKONG AND CANTON.
AGENTS: LONDON AND NEW YORK.

K.C.C. ANNUAL DRAW.

THE NEW PAVILION.

The annual Xmas draw of the Kowloon Cricket Club was held last evening, in the Club House in the presence of a large number of members. There were 400 prizes including hampers, turkeys, geese, hams, liquors and a hundred and one other articles suitable for Christmas Fare and there were roughly, about one prize to every fourth ticket, 1,735 of which had been sold.

During an interval in the drawing Mr. A. O. Brown said he would like, on behalf of the member of the Club, to thank Messrs. Robinson and Blackburn for the organization of the "draw." It was a record one and had beaten every previous year. He wanted to take the opportunity of speaking about the new pavilion. They hoped that when they held their next draw it would be in a more commodious and comfortable quarters than the present Club house. (Hear hear) The Committee hoped to place, in a few weeks' time, the contract for building the new position and they hoped to start building operations directly after the Chinese New Year. He thought they would be pleased with the new building for, to his mind it would be second to very few in the East. (Hear hear) He thought he might call it a palatial place, and the only draw-back he could see was that they would get their wives on their tracks because they would not want to go home (laughter). He thought they would all wonder how they struck to the present building so long. He wanted to get their money and to get the debentures taken up; as many as they could. A new pavilion could not be built without money. It would be a good "spec" for them—a guilt edged security. They did not get enormous interest; only six per cent, but it was safe and if any of them wanted to go home and wanted their money at any time it would be refunded. They had heard the question brought up about the high dollar. People wanted to send money home and buy sterling instead of keeping it in dollars here. There were two sides to that. When they were buying sterling here some body was selling it. He thought it was advisable to keep money both in dollars and in sterling equally, so they could not do better than put some of their money into the new pavilion. (Hear, hear) He would again impress upon them the fact that they could not build a new pavilion without money. He would take the opportunity of wishing them all a merry Christmas. The drawing was then resumed after which the proceedings terminated.

OUR DIVINE INHERITANCE.
The real man is Mind's idea and inherits divine intelligence and perfect form and function. It is believed that man inherits both good and bad physical qualities from his parents. Every physical condition is thought manifested, so then the inheritance is not in the physical manifestation but in the thought which produces it. It must be apparent that the truth can be readily replace a belief which came from one's parents as one coming from any other source. Heredity is not a law, but a belief, and the application of the law of divine inheritance, perfect God and perfect man, not only destroys distressing hereditary conditions, but improves and transforms every other inherited quality and characteristic.

Climate has no power to harm or to help. Rheumatic sufferers leave some locality, believing it to be detrimental, while others suffering from the same difficulty come to this same spot for its beneficial effects. The effect which sometimes follows a change of climate is brought about by the changed thought. All that is needed to get rid of the belief that climate can injure one is to become conscious of the atmosphere of Spirit.

One after another of the material beliefs which have bound us are annihilated through the application of spiritual law, and we are learning that food, or water, or cold, or heat, or dampness, or dust, or contact with our brother man, never had any power to harm us; for the divine idea comes in contact with nothing but that which is harmonious and healthful and manifests only the goodness of God. The divine principle corrects, inharmonious and unsuccessful business conditions, and sorrow and disappointment are removed by the law of Love.

Each inharmonious condition which is overcome through spiritual understanding increases one's consciousness of joy and harmony. Envy, jealousy, malice, and every form of sin, are destructive of peace and happiness. We shall not have appropriated the divine blessing fully until we have overcome sin as well as sickness. Every effort towards spirituality and away from that which is material brings a rich reward. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. B. L. A. L. s.s. *Arratoon* left for this port on the 20th instant at 7 a.m., and is due here on the 24th instant at about 11 a.m.

The P. & O. B. L. A. L. s.s. *Sangalia* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd instant at 7 a.m., and is due here on the 24th instant at about 11 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tanaka Maru* (Bombay Line) left for this port on the 20th Dec. and is expected here on the 25th Dec.

Latest Advice.
The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sado Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Miki and Shanghai on the 18th Dec. and is expected here on the 25th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Togo Maru* No. 2 (Cebu Line) left Singapore for this port on the 18th Dec. and is expected here on the 25th Dec.

The G.P.O.S. Co's s.s. *Metron* left Singapore Dec. 19, and is due at Hongkong on Dec. 27.

The P. M. S. S. Co's s.s. *Ecuador* left Shanghai on Dec. 18 for Manila, and may be expected at this port on or about December 28.

The Ben Line s.s. *Reliance* from Antwerp, Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore for this port on 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 25th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Akita Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 12th Dec., and is expected here on the 18th Jan.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tanaka Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 8th Dec., and is expected here on the 24th Dec.

A LECTURE ON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

(Continued from Page 9.)

As a result of much experience in Christian Science I do not hesitate to say that a physical diagnosis of disease is not only unnecessary but may be harmful. It is sometimes proposed on the ground that it will enable the Christian Scientist to know just what conditions to deny. What is needed is the recognition and declaration of man's perfection as the divine idea, and whatever is contrary thereto should be denied. We do not need to know more about disease but more about God. A famous physician has said that in his diagnoses he has been wrong half the time. What is the use of denying beliefs from which the patient has never suffered? The thought that an uncovered medical belief can frustrate divine Truth is giving to materiality a power it does not have. We need to know that Truth declared makes not only that which is seen but that which is unseen. One to whom healing comes slowly and by degrees is heard to say, "I wonder what is holding me?" If you have been made to believe that there is something holding you, that is all that is necessary to retard your progress. On the Western plains a saddle horse is trained to believe that when the reins are thrown on the ground that it is tied to that spot. It is prevented from moving only because it believes that there is something holding it. We need to see that there is nothing holding us but divine Love, and nothing to prevent the healing.

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The real man is Mind's idea and inherits divine intelligence and perfect form and function. It is believed that man inherits both good and bad physical qualities from his parents. Every physical condition is thought manifested, so then the inheritance is not in the physical manifestation but in the thought which produces it. It must be apparent that the truth can be readily replace a belief which came from one's parents as one coming from any other source. Heredity is not a law, but a belief, and the application of the law of divine inheritance, perfect God and perfect man, not only destroys distressing hereditary conditions, but improves and transforms every other inherited quality and characteristic.

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One after another of the material beliefs which have bound us are annihilated through the application of spiritual law, and we are learning that food, or water, or cold, or heat, or dampness, or dust, or contact with our brother man, never had any power to harm us; for the divine idea comes in contact with nothing but that which is harmonious and healthful and manifests only the goodness of God. The divine principle corrects, inharmonious and unsuccessful business conditions, and sorrow and disappointment are removed by the law of Love.

Each inharmonious condition which is overcome through spiritual understanding increases one's consciousness of joy and harmony. Envy, jealousy, malice, and every form of sin, are destructive of peace and happiness. We shall not have appropriated the divine blessing fully until we have overcome sin as well as sickness. Every effort towards spirituality and away from that which is material brings a rich reward. "He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

on the 8th Dec., and is expected here on the 24th Dec.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Akita Maru* (Cebu Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 12th Dec., and is expected here on the 18th Jan.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tanaka Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 8th Dec., and is expected here on the 24th Dec.

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Post Office will be open on Thursday, the 24th and Friday, the 25th December from 8 a.m. to noon, and on Saturday the 26th from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. There will be one collection and one delivery of ordinary correspondence each day.

There will be a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m. on the 25th, 26th and 27th Dec.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

The District Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from all District Offices at noon.

The s.s. "Nam Kam" caught fire on the 15th instant on her way from Haiphong to Pakhoi and Haiphong. This vessel left Hongkong on the 12th instant and took 10 bags and 1 basket of mail for Pakhoi and 40 bags and 1 basket of mail for Haiphong. Of these mails 23 bags and 3 baskets were lost in the fire.

A direct exchange of Money Orders with the Republic of China will come into operation on and after the 1st January, 1920.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 8 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

Japan—Per *APRATON* APCAR. Shanghai—Per *YINGCHOW*.

THURSDAY, December 25.
Japan—Per *TEISHO* MAU. Japan—Per *SADO* MAU.

SATURDAY, December 27.
Europe (via Vancouver)—Per *METHVE*. Straits—Per *LOU* MAU.

MONDAY, December 29.
Bombay—Per *TEISHIN* MAU.

TUESDAY, December 30.
Straits—Per *KISHIN* MAU.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

Macao—Per *SUI* AN. 8.30 a.m.
Philippine Islands, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per *IDOMENEUS*. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per *WEST* CADDIA. 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per *TIJMAN* OK. 10 a.m.

Straits—Per *BOONKOL*. Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per *IDOMENEUS*. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits and Bangkok—Per *FOO* HING. 2 p.m.

Saigon—Per *CADDUPPEA*. 3 p.m.
Formosa via Kelang—Per *DAITOKU* MAU. No. 2. 3 p.m.

Macao—Per *CHUEN* CHOW. 4.30 p.m.
Saigon—Per *TELEMAQUE*. 5 p.m.
Hoihow and Pakhoi—Per *ALICORNE*. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 25.
Macao—Per *SUI* AN. 8.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per *KINKANG*. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per *NITE*. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER. B.C.—Per *EMPEROR* OF RUSSIA. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Macao—Per *CHUEN* CHOW. 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 26.
Macao—Per *SUI* AN. 8.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per *SADO* MAU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *QUINNEBAUG*. 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via VANCOUVER. B.C.—Per *EMPEROR* OF RUSSIA. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Saigon—Per *CHUEN* CHOW. 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 27.
Shanghai and North China—Per *YINGCHOW*. 9 a.m.

Macao—Per *SUI* AN. 8.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *QUINNEBAUG*. 11 a.m.

MONDAY, December 29.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per *KUICHOW*. 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, December 30.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per *KAMO* MAU. 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per *BUICHOW*. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per *TAMING*. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 1.
Shanghai and North China—Per *ICHANG*. 11 a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
Tel. No. 1743. **CORONET** Tel. No. 1743.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
HENRI KRAUSS
IN
"LES MISERABLES"
Usual Prices Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THE
Tel. 5311. **HONGKONG** Tel. 5311.
THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ROBERT B. MANTELL
WITH
GENEVIEVE HAMPER
IN
"THE BLINDNESS OF DEVOTION"
A Modern Society Drama in Six Parts.

THE
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TO-NIGHT!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
HIS MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION
"SHOULDER ARMS"
TODAY'S MATINEE at 5.15 p.m.
BRYANT WASHBURN in
"ALL WROG"
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

Tel. K307 or Tel. K3. 48, Haiphong Road Kowloon.
THE PALACE MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
ROWLOON
STUDEBAKER, CADDALAG, BUICK, OVELAND & HUDSON.
Best Cars for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Rates.
Expert Drivers. Moderate Prices.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
December 22.
Per s.s. "Empress of Russia":
Mr. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Achard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Adair and son, Mr. F. L. Adumley, Mr. R. C. Barretto, Mr. Rebe Cowan, Mr. F. O. Cevellas, Mr. E. Carrion, Mr. F. Debbs, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. M. Eldridge, Miss Eldridge, Mr. D. L. Evancy, Mr. and Mrs. S. Erlanger, Mrs. E. H. and Miss L. Everett, Mr. P. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss E. Fuller, Miss M. Gibbs, Miss D. Gurner, Mr. E. J. Giff, Mr. A. R. Green, Mr. J. Hooper, Mr. G. A. Haley, Mr. R. M. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hart, Capt. J. B. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Idelfonso, Mr. W. D. O. Iselin, Mr. C. S. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Krisel, Mr. L. W. Lee, Mrs. F. V. and Miss P. Larkin, Mr. M. B. Lloyd, Miss E. N. Lourie, Mrs. Sara Mooney, Mr. E. S. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macaulay, Mr. J. G. Nicholson, Mr. J. E. Nathan, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Nickles, Mr. G. S. Orcutt, Mrs. L. M. and Miss J. Parkins, Mr. Pullan, Mr. A. V. Phillips, Miss A. Phillips, Mr. H. S. Philip, Mrs. A. Perry, Mr. F. W. P. Plummer, Mr. A. Pinto, Mr. M. B. Pons, Miss J. Pellicier, Mr. F. Pomentuan, Miss and Master Pomentuan, Mr. W. H. Roberts, Mr. F. L. P. Rohrbough, Mr. H. G. Reed, Mr. P. E. Rhodes, Mr. F. H. Squire, Miss E. F. Saunders, Mr. C. B. Spofford, Mr. L. C. Scott, Mr. H. H. Sturt, Mr. M. L. Stademann, Mr. J. R. Sierra, Miss Eva Terry, Mr. M. V. Tuckey, Mr. N. Talawbras, Mr. V. Villamies, Miss E. Ver, Mr. A. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. H. D. Walker, Mr. J. B. Whitman, Mrs. L. M. Whitefield, Mr. A. Zarate, Sergt.-Major C. H. Becham, Mr.

ARRIVALS.
December 23.
QUINNEBAUG, Amer., 977 tons, from Swatow, Capt. J. Medina, D.L. & Co. Wharf.
KWONGSANG, Brit., 1,488 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Woodgett, J.M. & Co. Wharf.
TAKSANG, Brit., 977 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Picknell, J.M. & Co. Wharf.
TAIKOO WAN, Y. Br., 1,876 tons, from Java, Capt. Ainab, B. & S. Quay Bay.
ICHANG, Brit., 1,525 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. J.S. De Wolf, B. & S. Quay.
VAN WAERWICK, Dutch, 1,906 tons, from Singapore, Capt. J. Olsson, J.O.L.L. Kowloon Wharf.

CLEARANCES.
December 23.
LOKSANG, Brit., 8 a.m., for Haiphong via Hoihow, J.M. & Co.
PROVIDENCE, Norw., 6 a.m., for Foochow, G. Larson & Co.
SUIYANG, Brit., noon, for Shanghai, B. & S.
DEWAWONGSE, Brit., 6 a.m., for Saigon via Swatow, Kwong Ngau Sing-TAISUN, Chi., 3 p.m., for Shanghai, C.M.S.N. Co.
HAICHING, Brit., 1 p.m., for Foochow via Amoy and Swatow, D.L. & Co.

A GERM DESTROYER.
THERE is no danger whatever from lock jaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain-Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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